

Vol. 16

October, 1911

No. 8

# Public Libraries



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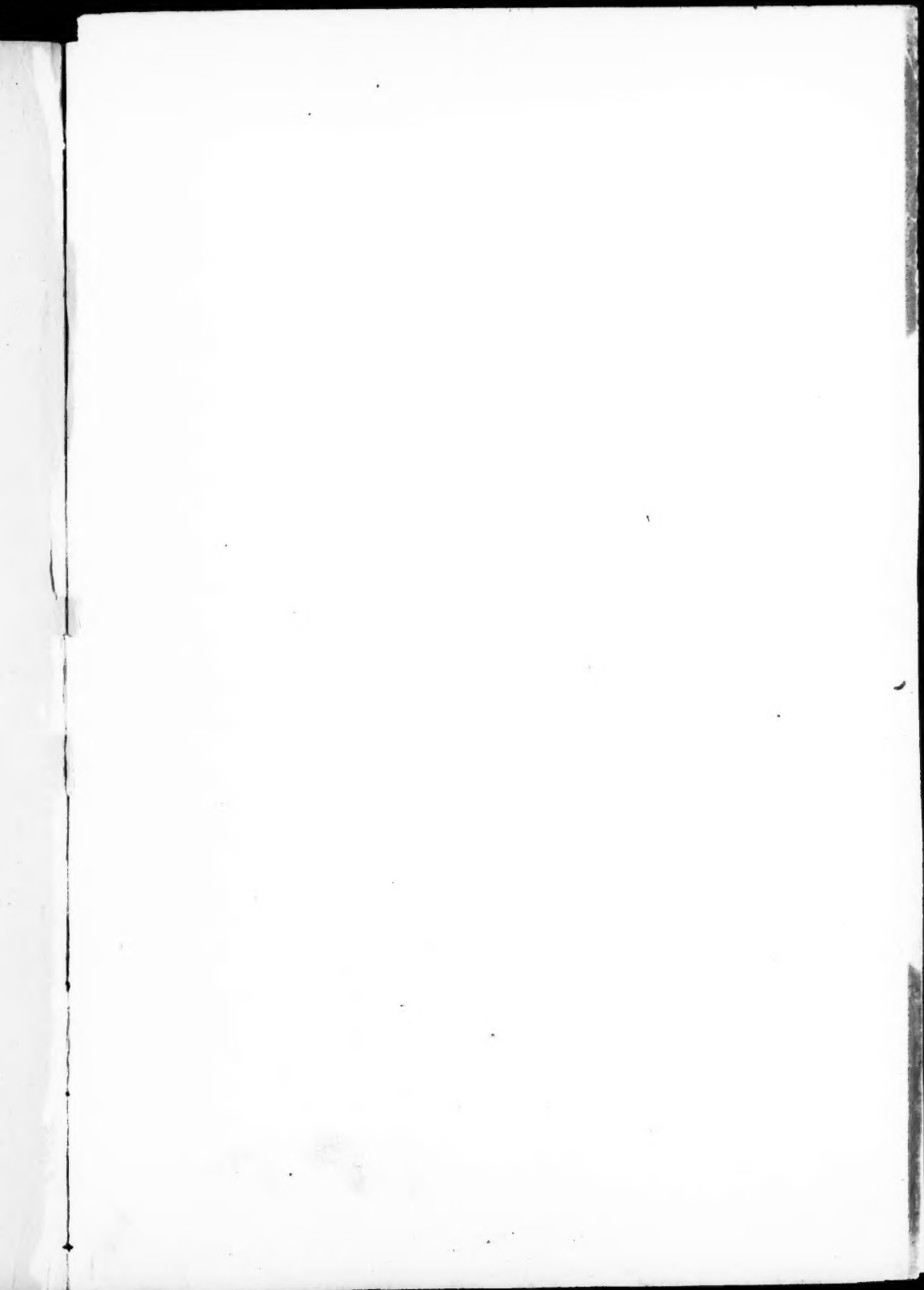
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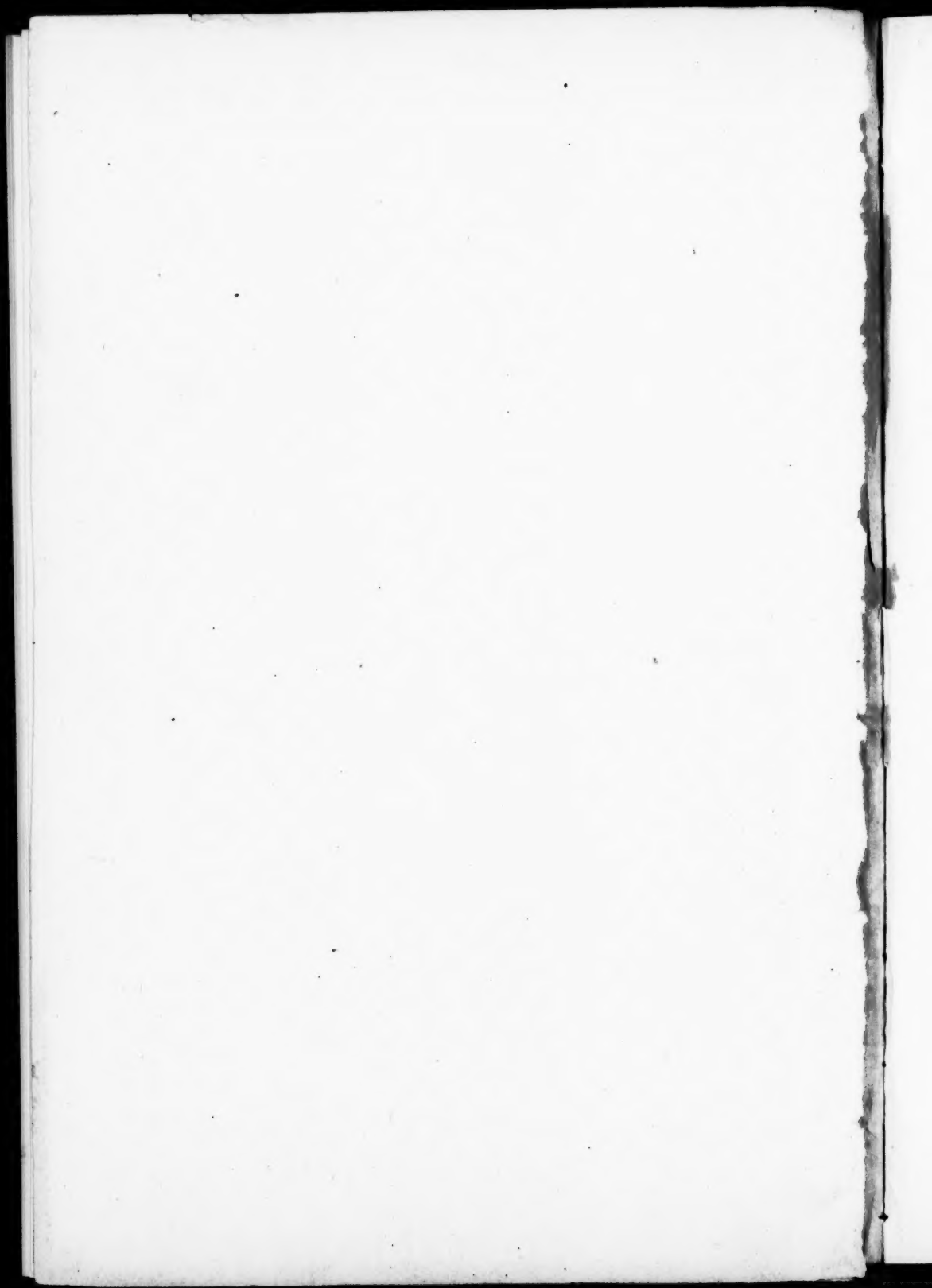
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# Public Libraries

A monthly publication devoted to the advancement of library work

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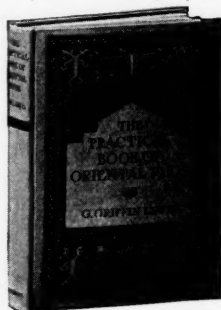
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# Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 16

October, 1911

No. 8

## The Pleasures of Reading\*

Robert M. Wenly, professor of philosophy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The pleasures of reading are a record of personal experiences, but like certain railroads, they do not always succeed for want of good terminal facilities. All reading divides itself into three classes: the reading of literature which is on one's level; reading of literature which is below one's level; and reading of literature which is above one's level. Although pleasure may be obtained from all kinds the real pleasure which lasts is to be found only in the third class. Reading on one's own level is always popular reading, which is the reading that makes money for those who provide it. It is therefore the greatest in volume and is the material stuff which bothers librarians most. The popularity of the newspaper is due to the fact that it furnishes reading matter on the level with the masses of the people. In comparing the newspapers of the United States, Germany, Italy and France it can be seen how each is dominated by the spirit of the nation it represents. An Englishman would not tolerate the theological discussion which appears in Scottish papers because he does not understand it. An American is on the same level, judging from the lack of such discussion in our papers, whose pages are devoted mostly to sporting news. America has no papers similar to the *Sketch*, *Black and White*, the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*. The *London Spectator* and the *New York Nation* are somewhat similar in character

but the popular conception of these is shown in the titles applied to them. The *Nation* is termed "Mugwump," which defined means "knocker," while the spectator is defined "Granny," because it talks constantly about what happened 30 years ago. It represents the ideas of the cathedral city and gives its readers pleasure because it tells them what they think they ought to think. Such a pleasure, however, is an evanescent one. Nevertheless all this material is kept and filed away because in the future it may provide some important fact and the opinions expressed therein may later be interesting as curiosities.

The pleasure furnished to some by the second kind of reading, that on a lower level than one's self, is not only evanescent in nature but tends to pull one down. It deals with trifling, abnormal and immoral matters. The most reputable examples of this class are to be found in the English restoration drama, so one may judge what the worst is. Titles of some of the new restoration dramas—plays which have been produced on the boards of English speaking people during the last 18 months, can give no pleasure that will last. They go below the decent level of ordinary life. It is a mistake to suppose that men and women are all bad. They live on a decent level or society would go to pieces. Newspapers are in this class for to a large extent they are abnormal and so are in measure immoral. They trace the abnormal but do not tell the good things that are going on in the city. This sort of literature represents the curve away from the truth. Imagine the effect on history if all records of our times but these seven plays and the

\*Read before the joint meeting of Ohio and Michigan library associations at Cedar Point, O., Sept. 6, 1911. From the secretary's report.

newspapers were lost. Literature on one's own level does not last because it does not challenge, but allows one to drift with it.

Work which lasts is never the work of a single individual but is the work of an enormous social complexity speaking through the individual. It is above the ordinary level because the author is much more complex who interprets the great whole of which he is a part. What he gives comes from a universal whole and always remains. Literature of that kind cannot be destroyed without something of the same sort being produced. From this kind of literature alone can true pleasure be obtained. In speaking of where the pleasure comes from in this kind of literature George Dawson says: "It keeps out the seven devils of bitterness, frivolity, fashionableness, scandal, slander, gentility and the chronicling of small beer." Arnold of Rugby says: "I hold it to be certain that the truth is to be found in the great man and error in the little man."

Pleasure, according to Aristotle, is a full, free and unimpeded functioning of the soul (or self). How this functions in reading is understood by the man who assembles books, for it is only the man who knows about the pleasures of reading who does father books. This pleasure has a dialectic movement, a movement which involves two factors, one on one side and one on the other, and between them is a pendulumlike swinging. One of these factors is the self. It would be easy to make a very select list of library patrons who have a genuine appreciation of good books. The other side of the pendulumlike swing is the culture, the whole stage of civilization which the author represents. The good author always represents some of the spacious things from good human nature, for which he speaks, and this confers pleasure because it deals with humanity and reveals something to the reader, something hitherto undiscovered in his own nature and so develops his possibilities.

Shakespeare is the full flower of the renaissance movement. Everything was

developing slowly towards him and is in a less complete stage until it reaches him. The renaissance movement grew out of the end of the mediæval period and preserved a great many characteristics which belonged to mediæval society. Just as the individual counts for a lot to-day it counted for very little with mediæval men. He counted only in so far as he belonged to a certain class. All men and women dressed according to the class to which they belonged. His dress indicated the status of his class. The lower the rank of society the fewer possibilities there were of variegated types. Shakespeare quite unconsciously shared this conviction. Poetry cannot be found below a certain rank in life. There is no good poetry to-day because writers have tried to make it about the ordinary man. It must be about the greater man. Every one of Shakespeare's important characters is a personage—a man who is on a fairly high level of society. Hamlet is a personage because he is a prince. Shakespeare asks his readers to step up to a level where a complete life is possible. Though situations differ the reader may find points of contact in experience between himself and characters in fiction. If these characters are above him it tends to elevate him, for when one finds himself standing on a level with a man who had greater opportunities it reveals to him an aspect that has not occurred to him before.

Tennyson is criticized by certain writers of to-day because he is conventional and represents the middle class, but this redounds to his credit. His works are the most complete representation of the national temper during the Victorian period that any nation has ever had written by any of its great poets. If all their records were destroyed one could reconstruct the temper of that time from his works alone. Reading of this sort cannot help but broaden one. Lives are common if they are on the average.

When George Eliot first began to write every reader asked whether this writer was a disciple of Thackeray. Dickens is typical of one group and Thackeray of

another, and the man in each instance stands for a larger thing than himself. People to-day are disciples of one author or another according to the spirit which leads them. Kipling is so widely read in England at the present because he revealed to the English people for the first time, a dimension of their own Empire that they had never seen before. He has revealed to them a whole lot of ideas which were part and parcel of themselves, but which they had never discovered. When Kipling is at his best there is nothing in modern English literature comparable to him. Kipling lifts people above ordinary life and this it is that gives the sincerest pleasure in reading and because this is the quality that gives the most pleasure, it is the literature that is above the ordinary person that stays longest with one and reveals to him what he may be.

Each individual, if it is to take part in this movement from the self over to the larger culture and from the larger culture back to the self, must contribute his distinctive part. In reading pleasure is not derived from what the author says, but in the individual interpretation of what he says. Schlegel says that there is a difference in individuals in the saturation point of their minds. Some people reach this point more quickly than others and consequently get less enjoyment from reading than others, or interpret it with less intelligent interpretation.

One should not read a book because he thinks that it is the thing to read. There is no need of feeling ashamed of not liking the things others like, because the affinity of each person is different and it is not to be expected that every one can be equal to all that men have contributed to the great things of literature. Each must choose his own works but must be sure that his choice lies in the third class so that he may obtain the pleasure that is given by the author who takes one into the larger life,—who takes one into the dark holy of holies and makes him an inhabitant and so gives him the pleasure of all pleasures,—a permanent residence there.

### Books and Classification\*

Mary S. Saxe, Westmount public library, P. Q., Canada

Books are classified by bringing together those that have the same characteristics. Of course, any one characteristic might be taken, as size, or binding, or publisher, or the author of the work, or the contents of the pages.

Among librarians classification has come to mean the grouping of library books on their shelves, generally according to their subject. The subject of a book after all, is what interests everybody. To be sure, the uninitiated sometimes argue that all the works of one author should be shelved together. They are listed together in the catalog, of course. But why should *The child's history of England*, by Charles Dickens, be put among his novels, or why should his fairy tale, *"The child's dream of a star,"* be placed anywhere except among the children's books, where it will be looked for day after day.

No principle of library economy is brought more into use than classification. A good subject classification is the librarian's first aid. It unlocks almost at once many of the treasures that a library may contain. In this way only can the resources of a great collection of books become known to a library staff. Accessioning, shelf-listing, cataloging, charging systems, all play their part. They help in the giving out of books, and in the calling in of books, but, like the recipe for Welsh rarebit, which says, "First catch your rarebit," the librarian's first duty is to class her book.

When a library has been carefully arranged by subject, a new library assistant, or an apprentice, who is really interested in the work can find her way, we will say, to the history section. She has been asked by a borrower to get him Carlyle's *French revolution*. She finds the history section; first come the Ancient histories,

\*Read at the Ontario library association meeting held in Toronto, Easter week, 1911.



then the Middle ages, then Greece, Rome, Italy, and then—here is the subject, French history, Abbott on the French revolution. "No, he said, Carlyle. Copy one out, copy two is in." To read these shelves has taken but the glance of an eye, and the book is in the borrower's hand almost at once. If this borrower happens to say, "I suppose you have other works on this subject," the attendant can but remember just what else she noticed, or at least she will have an idea of what else was in that particular section. Or if the library has adopted the open-shelf system, the borrower expresses a desire to read on the subject of Political economy. He is directed at once to the section of the stack where this subject is housed, and he knows he can browse there by himself. He won't have to worry to find where such and such an author is kept, who he thinks wrote on this theme. Instead of looking for authors who have written on the subject, lo, here he finds the subject as dealt with by various authors.

Granted, then, that for all practical purposes in any library, great or small, the reference, the university, the public library, the subject classification of books is the correct thing. We come to the question, Whose classification and what notation shall be used?

It is less than 40 years since the first really good arrangement was worked out, and 35 years ago there was no published scheme for sorting books in a library in use anywhere.

The oldest and largest libraries of the world had their own arrangement, understood by a very wise and very ancient librarian; all the valuable information was locked in his brain. When he died, somebody filled his place physically, but it took the new man many, many months to locate even half the treasures that library contained.

In recent years library science has come to our aid, and owing to the publication of certain systems of classifica-

tion with minute directions for their use, text books on the subject, library schools to direct us in their application, we are better off. We find all the new libraries using one of two systems, and some of the older libraries gradually changing over to them. I refer to the Decimal system of Mr Dewey, and the Expansive system, so carefully worked out by Charles A. Cutter. Here in Ontario some of you are using the system devised by Mr Dewey, and know that it divides the great field of knowledge into ten classes, using the numerals, 1 to 10, to mark them, and then by using decimals, subdividing and sub-subdividing these classes. I know this Decimal system has its good points, aside from its decimal points. I have had a bowing acquaintance with it for years, but the spelling of its text book makes me nervous—my own spelling sometimes has this tendency. And I feel in sympathy with that early classifier out in California, named Perkins, who said of it, as he looked over the first edition, that he would have nothing to do with a classification that spelled God with a little G, or Perkins with a little P.

In spite of these little failings, one must admit it suits itself excellently to many libraries. It is a splendidly indexed system. The largest medical library in Canada—in fact, it is one of the largest medical libraries on this continent—is classed by the Decimal system. Owing to a lack of funds, the librarian has worked along with only a shelf-list for a catalog, but so well and so minutely is her library classed, down to the smallest pamphlet—spelled "f-l-e-t"—that she is able to furnish material for the hurried doctor in a very short space of time. Perhaps no other classification could be better for a specialized library. And, after all, if one must indulge in "bad spells," mayhap a medical library is the place for these.

But for a growing public library, in Canada especially, it must be difficult,

for the very subject, Canada, is tucked away with a back number, as it were. There is little chance for expansion. I do not believe its inventor at all considered, when he worked out his classification in 1875, that Canada's literature needed any more room to grow, than—we will say—that of Mexico.

It has seemed to me the reason some of our libraries have started in with this method is this: A library board usually consists of business men. They are anxious to have their library brought up to date. Now figures always appeal to the masculine mind. They are told that if this muss of books is sorted out according to the Dewey method, books on Theology will be marked 230; and Political economy, 330; Labor and wages, 331. They look interested. It is 10 to 1, if they get the idea; but, as I have said, figures look like friends to them.

On the other hand, one explains that the Expansive classification is based on the 26 letters of the alphabet, has therefore 26 main divisions, which can be divided 26 more times, that every country on this globe has a number, that 82 always represents Canada, that the geography of Canada is marked G82, the history of Canada F82, that the plain letter A can be put on all reference books, B for philosophy, C for Christianity. But it is little use. These same trustees try to look profound, but they shy at the alphabet, and do not at all grasp that it is as easy as A, B, C, because it is A, B, C, made into a sort of short-hand combination, designed first of all for the librarian, to help her in finding her book, and at the same time telling her, by these brief marks, the subject of the book, and its author. And, secondly, it is a combination designed to help the public to help themselves.

You know the story of the old lady who made such good mince pies and such fine apple pies. When she was asked by someone, who saw a long row of them on a pantry shelf, how she told them apart, answered, with pride,

that she marked them all "T. M., 'tis mince, and 'tain't mince."

Now that old lady, no doubt, made a large M for 'tis mince, and a small m and large T for the other kind. She was a born classifier, and knew just how to *Cutter* pies.

But to the ordinary mind, letters are confusing when used as a notation for books; so, for that reason alone, the decimal system is sometimes adopted. Whichever of these two schemes is selected for your library, very much depends upon the person who is to use it. She has to try to place the book, each and every book, in the class where the author himself intended that it should go.

A good classifier needs not alone an excellent book education, but a very wide general knowledge. One must not be too pedantic, nor take too narrow a view on any subject. In fact, as the old man said about sorting potatoes, "It isn't that it is such terribly hard work, but it is such a dreadful strain on the judgment."

The story is told of an assistant in a college library, some 20 years ago, who found one morning on her table a book of strange aspect. It was a gift and bore this title: "Science and health, and key to the scriptures." Now, she intended to be an expert at this classifying business. Quick and correct was her motto, so she read the first three words on the title page, "Science and health"—remember it was a first edition, and almost nothing had been heard of this work or its author at that time. So, when she read the word "health," she marked the book 610, and sent it over to the Medical department. Needless to say, it proved a boomerang. Next time, after reading here and there, she became hypnotized by the term, "Mortal mind," which repeated itself on the pages again and again; so she sent it to the professor of Philosophy; it was returned, marked "Philosophy not sound." She tried the Theological department, with no better result. So

at last, with a little sigh, she placed it on a shelf close to her desk. When she was asked what those books were doing there—gradually several more collected—she replied, "Oh, those are just other books."

Every librarian doubtless has some such clearing house of books that are waiting until she can find a quiet spot from whence all but she has fled, to sit down and scan them, leaf by leaf, title, sub-title, preface, contents, opening sentences, end of book—somewhere the author must disclose his object in writing the volume.

It is usually simple enough to decide if a work is a history of a country, or a religious history, or a biography, or a traveler's experience, or a political science, or an astronomy, or a zoological treatise, or, easier still, to place a poem, or a novel, or a drama, or French literature, or a German classic. But what can be done with such a book as "Out west," by Sec, a recent book our library has gratefully received as a gift from Ottawa. Here are headings from its chapters: The Indian, The homesteader, The murderer, The sheriff, The Englishman, The mounted police, The prospector, The miner, The sailor, The highwayman, The census civil servant, The British Columbian, The explorer. This last chapter proves to be a jingle about "Little Doc. Cook who was a merry little crook." The other chapters are in prose. Is this "Out west" a history of Canada? or is it travel in the Northwest? Is it worthy a place in the Literature of Canada? or is it a joke? and to be placed in "Wit and humor"? One person might consider it really funny, and the next reader take it seriously.

Where are you going to place that book by Arnold Bennet, "How to live on 24 hours a day"? Here is a quotation from its pages: "You have to live on this 24 hours of daily time. Out of it you have to spin health, pleasure, money, content, respect and the evolution of your immortal soul. Its right use, its most effective use, is a matter

of the highest urgency, and of the most thrilling actuality."

What has your library done with "Ten dollars enough"? a book on household economics. But with the present high cost of living someone asked us if it was not fiction.

Did you put that series, "Famous women of the French Court," by Imbert de St Amand, into biography, or into history? and did you discover the last three volumes were devoted to the kings of France, the titles being: "The court of Louis XIV," "Court of Louis XV," and "Last years of Louis XV"? These, of course, belong in French history, and it seemed to us the place for the entire set.

Where did you class a book that contained Macaulay's letters, bound with a memoir of Schiller, the German poet?

A librarian in an American library, where the Decimal system is used, wrote me he found it hard to class the following two books: "Conflict of color," by Weale, and "In our convent days," by Agnes Repplier. It happened we owned the former book, and I found we had classed it in Ethnography (Races of men), as the sub-title reads thus, "Being a detailed examination of racial problems throughout the world, with especial reference to the English speaking peoples." Of the latter book I have only a vague idea, and one is often misled by a title.

I also was told that a good many American librarians treated seriously "The old librarian's almanac," which was published in 1910, and they put it in Library economy. It was really a hoax, and so was put by others in "Wit and humor." The last class, "Wit and humor," often bothers me. So many libraries use it as a dumping ground for books that are trying to be funny—but are really stupid.

It has been said that no two persons ever classify exactly alike—and if you look into the subject you will find such is the case.

Classifying books is not a science, but an art. And so no rules can take



the place of experience and good judgment. Much of the former, and very much of the latter, is found in the Expansive classification of Mr Cutter, of which, frankly, I am an advocate. First of all, it is expansive. This means that it can be adapted to a library of very few volumes, such as a W. C. T. U. library, which will never grow to a great collection. The first classification suits itself here. Then the second classification broadens out a little, meets the needs of the village library that is going to add a few books each year, and so on, until we come to the seventh classification, but recently finished, and so complete it is that it covers such subjects as aeroplanes and modern electrical developments. In the geographical section, Cutter's local list allows for 26 subdivisions of this country, even books on the St Lawrence river have a marking all their own, so that all literature about this great river will be found together on the library shelf.

Holland has recently had the Cutter table translated into Dutch, to be used in its great library at Amsterdam. The Redpath library of McGill university is a splendid example of this method expanded to its fullest bloom, while the Westmount public library uses the sixth expansion, which gives it a good working basis for the next 60 years at least.

Do you know the "Song of the library staff," by the late New England poet, and librarian, too, Sam Walter Foss? It goes somewhat like this:

Oh joy to see the library staff perpetually  
vieing,  
To help the classifier in the act of classifying.  
Every language spoke at Babel, in the books  
that pile her table,  
Every theme discussed since Adam, song or  
story, fact or fable.  
And she sweetly takes all knowledge, as her  
province, as did Bacon,  
All the fruits that dropped and mellowed since  
the knowledge tree was shaken,  
All the ologies of the colleges, all the 'isms  
of the schools,  
All the unassorted knowledges, she assort by  
Cutter's rules,

Or tags upon each author in labels that are  
gluey.

Their place in Thought's great pantheon—in  
the decimals of Dewey.

Oh joy to see the library staff perpetually  
jogging,

And to see the cataloger—in the act of cata-  
loging.

### Apropos of Systems

Three little Berkshire maidens  
Just from the Albany school,  
All in their Dewey freshness,  
Followed the decimal rule.

Three Sharp youths from Urbana—  
In the "wild and woolly" West,  
Where all is expansive save dollars—  
Thought the Cutter system best.

Good St. Peter won't ask them,  
When they knock at the gate of Heaven,  
"Do you label this place 'C. H. R.'"  
Or 'two-thirty-four point seven?'"

Omnivorous readers are seldom producers of literature. They will write a dozen lines of an article, then lay it aside to consult some book, they become lost in it, and the time for writing is spent.

Thackeray tells us that he frequently horrified people by confessing ignorance of popular works—they had "best sellers" in his day also. He was so busy writing books that he had no time to read the works of others or even remember his own. The same with Dickens and other voluminous writers.

Byron complained bitterly at having thrown away so many years of his life on books.

Herbert Spencer read all the philosophemes of the philosophers in order to synthesize them in one comprehensive unity—a task in which he failed because of the inherent errors in the elemental entities, or the various philosophers—and Tyndall had to read all the scientists in order to see how far they had gone, what they had discovered and whether or not his own investigations and experiments were original, or a mere repetition of what had already been done; but it is difficult to imagine Spencer or Tyndall reading a popular novel or an epic poem.  
—*Memphis Scimitar.*

### The Charging System in Use at Exeter Public Library, England

H. Tapley-Soper, F. L. A., librarian of Exeter public library

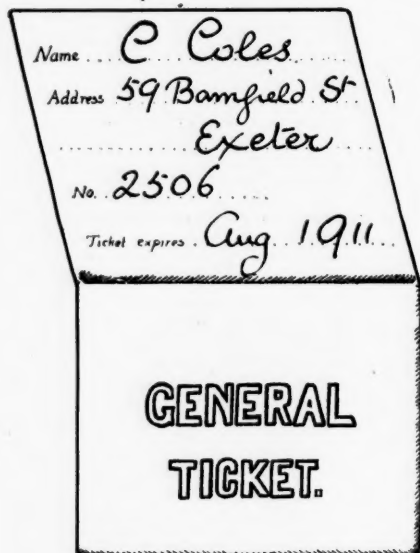
The charging system in vogue in the lending department of the Exeter public library has now been in use over seven

of at least 100 per hour could be easily recorded. In a large library with a fast and continuous issue this could be accomplished by dividing the work amongst several assistants, but in small libraries, with, say, an issue up to about 100,000 a year, one or two assistants usually undertake all the various operations as occasion arises.

Each borrower is registered by means of a voucher form, which, in the case of non-ratepayers is signed by a ratepayer, who thus becomes a guarantor. Ratepayers are only required to sign the voucher form, no guarantee being necessary.\* Each person above the age of 14 is entitled to three tickets; those between 10 and 14 to one ticket, which is called a juvenile ticket, and which is not available after 6 p. m., and only carries books belonging to the juvenile section.†

The tickets issued to adults, that is persons over the age of 14 years, are of three grades. 1) A general ticket with which any book in the lending library, except music, may be borrowed; 2) A non-fiction ticket which is available for books other than fiction, magazines and music, and a music ticket with which only music can be obtained.

In order to distinguish the various tickets different colors are used, e. g., blue for general, red for juvenile, green for music and brown for non-fiction. These tickets are in the form of small cloth



Ticket open

years and has given every satisfaction. Its principal feature is its simplicity. Each operation for the registration of books "in" or "out" is almost wholly mechanical; there is no writing whatever for the assistant to do, and with ordinary care in the checking of the book number with the corresponding number on the card, errors are of rare occurrence. The number of books which can be entered "in" or "out" by a single assistant in a given time is very considerable. It is difficult to give an estimate when in general practice because the speed, especially in libraries with a limited issue, is determined by minor interruptions such as the taking of fines, the issuing of ticket renewals and other minor operations, but provided an assistant is relieved from these duties it is probable that an issue



Closed, for carrying in pocket or purse

covered pockets into which the charging card is slipped. (Illustration No. 1.) The front of the ticket bears the borrower's name and address and the date of expiry. (Illustration No. 2.) The tickets,

\*In some towns guarantors are not required in any case.

†The juvenile section contains books in all classes of literature suitable for children.

which are made of cloth or buckram, are  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  inches. One side has an additional piece attached to it rising only to one-half of the total height, and the sides and bottom of this additional piece are closed, the top being left open, thus forming a mouth or pocket into which the charging card is slipped. (Illustration No. 3.) For each book in the library a charging card  $3 \times 2$  inches is provided bearing a progressive number, the class mark, the author mark, name of author and title of the book which it represents. Below these particulars are ruled a number of columns to receive, from a rubber stamp, an impression of the date on which the book is due back. The *modus operandi* is as follows. A registered borrower, provided with a ticket, enters the library vestibule, approaches the ingress wicket, is challenged by the assistant in charge, the borrower's ticket is shown, whereupon the assistant releases the catch of the wicket by means of a lever operated by the foot, the borrower passes through the wicket and finds himself in the stack room which accommodates 12,000 volumes; he selects direct from the shelves, or by means of the card catalog, the book which suits his purpose or fancy. Armed with the selected book he proceeds to the issue counter and presents the book with his ticket to an assistant. On a counter between the assistant and the borrower are arranged, in numerical order, contained in trays, the charging cards described above. From the inside cover of the book the assistant notes the progressive number and selects from the trays the corresponding card. With a rubber stamp, which is altered each day, he stamps on the date label attached to the inside cover of the book, and also on the charging card, the date on which the book is *due back at the library*—seven, ten or fourteen days according to the rules. The charging card is then placed in the pocket of the borrower's ticket, the lever of the egress wicket is released and the borrower leaves the stack room with a book which he is allowed to return either on the following

day, or which he can retain for the full period allowed, as indicated on the stamped date label inside the book.

From this description it will be understood that the borrower has a library book which he knows exactly how long he is entitled to keep in his possession. The rules will tell him, or experience will teach him if he has not read the rules, the consequences if he retains the book beyond the specified time. The assistant

No. 1.	
Drake	
"Wrack"	
F	D762
22 JUN	19 FEB
29 JUN	27 FEB
11 JUL	14 MAR
17 JUL	20 APR
1 AUG	8 MAY
GENERAL TICKET.	

Borrower's ticket with charging card

is left with a receipt for the book in the form of the borrower's ticket,† which bears all details required for identification, attached to which, by means of the pocket, is the charging card carrying details of the book which that particular

†Borrowers are charged one penny for each ticket issued to them. The ticket, therefore, becomes the borrower's property and is handed to the library authority as a receipt for a book borrowed. When a borrower is not in possession of a book he holds his ticket in proof of the fact that he has discharged his liabilities.

borrower has in his possession and the day on which it is due to be returned to the library.

Now to prepare for the return of the borrower. Every morning before the library opens the borrower's pockets containing charging cards are transferred from the charging counter to the discharging counter. Here they are arranged in numerical order, in a second set of trays, according to the progressive number. At the end of the batch of each day's issue is placed a black enameled metal guide which projects a little above the tops of the charging cards; on the projection is printed in white figures the proper date of return of the books which the charging cards in front of it represents. In due course the borrower returns, and presents his book to the assistant, who ascertains from the label inside the book the date required to find the charging card of the particular book he has to deal with. This he is easily able to do because the date in the book directs him to the batch of cards representing the issue of that particular day, and then by means of the progressive number he is able to find the particular charging card belonging to that book and knows that the pocket in which the card is contained is the ticket belonging to the borrower to whom he is attending; but in order to guard against mistakes or misrepresentations he asks for the borrower's name, and on finding that the name given agrees with the one on the ticket which he has found by means of the book number, he presents the ticket to the borrower and the latter is again admitted to the stack room to select another book. Fines are also automatically indicated by the insertion of metal guides, similar to those used to indicate dates, with the amount incurred marked on the top. Statistics of issues and percentages are made up by counting the charging cards each morning before they are transferred from the charging to the discharging trays.

The books on the shelves are classified by the Dewey decimal system, and a card catalog is provided. Works of fiction in

English are arranged in one alphabetical sequence under the author and are kept in order by means of the "Cutter-Sanborn" author mark which is tooled in gold on the back of each book. Since the system superseded the indicator method which was previously in use, the issues have greatly increased and the fiction percentage has diminished. It has been noticed that many books by authors who are comparatively unknown to the general reader now get a proportionate share of use in conjunction with the works of those writers who are being continually boomed by the press. We do not make any pretense to cater for those readers who cannot be satisfied with any but the latest works of the most popular writers. About 30 per cent of the lending library stock consists of fiction.

Under the rules the staff have power, at exceptionally busy times, to limit the period borrowers are permitted to remain within the stack enclosure, but we seldom have occasion to put this rule into operation.

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#### Canada in the New D. C.

Edition 7 of the Decimal classification was forced to omit the expansion of Canada, which was nearly ready. Its revision will be completed this fall and mailed free to every Canadian owner of edition 7 whose address is recorded. It will be sent free to any other owners specially interested in Canada who send a postal request to Forest Press, Lake Placid club, Essex County, N. Y. M. D.

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#### A Loose Screw Somewhere

Dear PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Here is a "true story" too good to keep, told by a teacher in our public schools to one of our assistants. She had given a class in her school the subject of moths to study, telling them to go to the library for books and report what they learned. One boy reported that he had been to the library for a book, but the one he got did not

help him much. The teacher asked what book he borrowed, and he replied, "Hints to moth-ers!" I have not learned who was responsible for his getting this valuable work.

READER.

#### Addenda

The name of Minnie M. Oakley, superintendent of branches of the Los Angeles public library, was inadvertently omitted from the list of members of the council elected in Pasadena last May. Miss Oakley has long been an effective library worker in various lines, and her election to the council is not only a well-deserved honor for her, but a valuable acquisition to the council membership.

#### Supplementary Material

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

The Jersey City public library has issued a pamphlet on the American Flag. For some time past the library has prepared short abstracts on various subjects of historic or local interest or for special occasions, for the use of schools and the public in general. These papers have been compiled from the standard authorities, from magazine and newspaper articles and from various sources often difficult of access. Usually these abstracts are accompanied by short lists of books relating to the subject. This extension of the library's work has been greatly appreciated by the public and by the teachers of the schools and has been highly commended by a number of prominent educators.

The preparation of these papers was begun originally because of the difficulty in many cases of finding a sufficient number of books to supply the demand and in other instances from the fact that there was scarcely any material that was suitable for the purpose. The idea met with such favor that the work was extended and a large number of subjects have now been covered. Owing to lack of funds and cost of printing, with very few exceptions only mimeograph copies have been made, usually giving but sufficient number to supply three or four copies for each school, these being passed along

from class to class, and several dozen for use in our reference department. It is hoped that in time we can afford to print these papers in larger numbers so they can be distributed more freely.

Several have been printed in limited editions and distributed in this way, the one on the Flag being the most recent. The preparation of these abstracts entails much time and labor, but from the high praise that they have received, we feel that we are well repaid.

E. E. BURDICK, Librarian.

#### A Cud for Publishers

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

"Rotten pictures and they spoiled the whole story, so I took them all out." The above caustic legend, penciled in a firm hand over the "list of illustrations" in a popular novel, was found recently in a public library book. True to his word, the censor had collated the book faithfully, and knifed all the 13 plates with perfect precision. However reprehensible, as an act of mutilation, such a method of criticism may be deemed, will not its utter ingenuousness set the thinking publisher to thinking again about the illustrations which he puts into his books, particularly novels? Whereas the marring of good stories by needless and inappropriate pictures is a matter of everyday comment, the novel-reader will have to cudgel his wits to produce a single instance in which a piece of fiction, of recent years, has been distinctly improved by the artist's touch.

ROBERT K. SHAW.

Worcester, Mass.

#### Circulation in the Small Library

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

In the June number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES we noticed the excellent record of the library at Wellington, Ohio, which has 8090 v. and a circulation per capita of 7.47 v.

We have 5593 v. in the public library in Warwick, Mass., and the circulation for 1910 was 9.76 v. per capita. The population of the town is 477.

CLARA A. JONES, Librarian.



## Public Libraries

MONTHLY - EXCEPT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Library Bureau	- - - - -	Publishers
M. E. AHERN	- - - - -	Editor
Subscription	- - - - -	\$2 a year
Five copies to one library	- - - - -	\$8 a year
Single number	- - - - -	25 cents
Foreign subscriptions	- - - - -	\$2.25 a year

Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1896, at the Post-office at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an Exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates

**Pensions for library workers**—A librarian who was to be relieved of his duties in a library not very long ago made a plea to be retained on the payrolls for one year longer in order that the period of service usually required by pension boards might be attained, thereby making the librarian eligible to a librarian's pension if there ever should be one.

This foresight is admirable, but the deplorable fact that there is no librarian's pension in sight detracts somewhat from its value. When one sees here and there, with growing frequency, a librarian who has honestly and effectively spent a life in the service of a public institution at a wage that is not sufficient for the current necessities of life, much less for laying by against a day of helplessness, one can but be concerned about the time when mortal strength will no longer permit of the daily task imposed by the demands of public service. It is no use to say that no one is compelled to serve unless he chooses—there is generally little if any

choice in the matter. It is the fulfilling of the law of self-preservation.

The public as a body is served at a very trifling cost to each member—at an infinitesimal part of what it would cost the individual to provide the same service for himself. The very injustice of the situation calls for careful consideration at an early date before the problem grows larger and becomes so solidified as not to yield easily to close analysis.

The fact of the low salary is perhaps one that cannot be affected except in a process of education and deeper appreciation on the part of the library schools and their product of their duty in the matter, a better realization that an inexperienced librarian, one just out of the library school, has to eat and be clothed and lead the life of a rational human being just the same as other people. But would it not be possible for the A. L. A. Council, for the League of Library Commissions, for each and every formal organization of those interested in libraries to begin to discuss and investigate the ways and means by which a sentiment in favor of an old-age pension for librarians might be cultivated to the point of some sort of action on the part of library boards of setting aside an apportionment for the purpose—to the point of action on the part of the medium and high-salaried librarians of paying tithes of their income, and of state and national bodies of librarians of levying a per cent on the fees and dues of membership for a librarians' pension fund?

All, some, or none of these ideas might be feasible. Discussion and investigation will show. The thing to be avoided is neglect of so great a duty on the part of those who should take hold of the situation and shape it in accordance with justice and mercy before the problem be-

comes so large that it will also become difficult.

**Library organizations**—Groups of librarians banded together by various ties have been meeting in different parts of the country for the past several months. The records of proceedings of all of them show a growth in intellectual strength and compass in the work of librarians themselves and a wider reach in the affairs touching the work of public service. The work of other people along similar lines, presented by experts in the various meetings, was always a topic of special interest. The programs of the New England meetings, of the meetings held in New Jersey, in Wisconsin, at Cedar Point, Ohio, at Victoria, B. C., and of course at Pasadena, all showed the inclusion of persons engaged in civic, philanthropic, literary and formal educational work, and reports of these meetings show that the librarians heard them gladly, responded to their appeals, and correlated the theory of library service to meet the demands of the various interests represented. All around one may see results of interest awakened by these discussions.

It is urged sometimes that there is too great multiplication of library organizations and there is room for caution in considering this phase of activity. But as time shows the splendid results from their meetings, one is tempted sometimes to conclude that in this instance the end justifies the means. Steady, unselfish contribution to the good of a cause helps oneself to grow as well as the cause, and in the end advancement in every direction is plainly discerned. A case in point is the work done by the Chicago library club. Many times, a dozen years ago, the effort to arouse public and professional interest in the library situation of

the community was so often blocked by sheer indifference that discouragement again and again fell on the rank and file of the members. But here and there, one and another took firmer hold, reached out for new and other interests until the time came when the library question overtopped all others in the public mind. It is to be expected that there will be a subsidence of interest, but even so, it will never sink as low as it was before and there is every reason to hope that it will never again go below the normal.

Here and there stands the immovable, the selfish, the pessimist, the querulous, in the eager active throngs that throughout the country are making more and more the library activities an important factor in the betterment of civic, social, educational and material conditions, but they should not be allowed to stand in the way of those who, having "seen the gleam," are striving to keep the library in its place with the church and the school as the triangular base of intellectual and moral progress.

**Newspaper publicity**—Not far from the stage of action of the indefatigable apostle of publicity, the following extract from an editorial relating to the meeting of the New York state library association in New York City appeared. Its breath of cordiality must be a sweet balm of welcome to the visitors:

The new library is not the only attraction; in fact, attractions for persons who are interested in the reading, the buying and the circulation of books are numerous to an embarrassing degree in New York City. For each of the six days of the convention different meeting places have been chosen. Publishers and book sellers will do their part, for obvious reasons, to make the librarians feel at home. The mayor of the city, the presidents of the three leading institutions of higher learning will offer welcome. Noted book producers, critics

and consumers will be on hand with stimulating suggestions. Librarians who are not acquainted with New York—and we apprehend that most librarians aren't—will be provided with guides. One whole day will be devoted to Brooklyn, as seen from automobiles.

It looks like a big week.

### A Correction

A regrettable error was made in the report of the travels of the members of the A. L. A. in California, as given in the June number of *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*. The statement was made that the delightful ride from San Jose to Palo Alto was enjoyed through the courtesy of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. This was incorrect, as the travelers were the guests of the Stanford library club, who contributed the ride as a mark of their pleasure in having the librarians visit the Stanford library. This correction is made that the wrong impression may be removed and the gratitude of the travelers be exercised in the right direction. The hospitality of the Library club at the university was most bounteous and this additional courtesy calls for additional appreciation on the part of those who were fortunate enough to enjoy the beautiful ride through the Santa Clara valley.

### Best Book Cards

#### American association for international conciliation

The American Association for International Conciliation, of which Dr Nicholas Murray Butler is president, is a branch of Conciliation Internationale, founded and still under the presidency of Baron D'Estournelles de Constant.

All librarians are familiar with the American association through its two publications which are sent gratuitously to libraries, schools and persons specially interested. The first of these publications is a monthly periodical called *International Conciliation*, each number of which consists of an article by a well-known writer on some subject of international interest. The second is a

monthly bulletin of books, pamphlets and magazine articles dealing with international relations.

Since January, 1911, the association has been extending the scope of its bibliographical publications to include "best book" cards, issued at intervals and sent free to all libraries which will agree to insert them in their public card catalogs. The first card issued was on the Hague Peace conferences. Accompanied by a return post card, and the following explanation, it was sent to a selected list of libraries:

To the Librarian: The accompanying card is one of a series which the American association for international conciliation is issuing for distribution to libraries. The cards are intended for filing in public card catalogs, whether or not the books noted are in the library. A space has been left for the insertion of call numbers. The cards will all relate to the general subject of international relations, under such headings as diplomacy, arbitration, etc., and will be revised from time to time.

Kindly indicate whether or not you wish to receive these cards by filling out and mailing the inclosed postal card.

About 400 libraries have expressed a desire to receive these cards, and an edition of 1000 cards is printed monthly. At the top of each card printed in red ink is the subject. The body of the card is filled with from three to five titles of books which in the opinion of the bibliographer are the best books on the subject.

The titles are annotated.

The primary purpose of these cards is to bring into prominence books which tend to create a friendly feeling between citizens of different nations. By the mere act of inserting these cards in its public card catalog, it is hoped that each library may bring to the notice of many readers the best books on a subject which is demanding the attention of the entire world. It is hoped also that the cards will be of bibliographical value to librarians. Any library which is not now receiving these cards may be put upon the mailing list by addressing the American Association for International Conciliation, Postoffice Sub-Station 84, New



York City. Suggestions concerning improvements in the cards themselves should be sent to Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia university, New York City.

#### **Appropriations for New York State Library**

A report having gone abroad that the appropriations of the New York state library had been reduced, an inquiry sent to Mr Wyer brought the following response:

Our regular appropriations for the State library were continued as usual, the sum total being slightly increased. A bill passed by the legislature carrying a large special appropriation for the purchase of books was vetoed by Governor Dix, not because of any opposition to the plan on the part of either legislature, governor or people, but because he did not believe that our building was sufficiently advanced to furnish a safe place to put the books when we bought them. This appropriation will be forthcoming, perhaps during the present month, for the legislature is still in session, possibly not before the next session in January. There is no question but what the library will be rebuilt in a way worthy of the Empire State.

#### **Milwaukee Public Library**

In answer to a question as to what new things were being done in Milwaukee public library, Librarian McLenegan writes:

First of all, the last legislature amended our civil service law so that expert help may now be secured from any source which can supply it. By the terms of the law, the library board may specify what help is expert, and may request the civil service commission to hold an examination, either competitive or non-competitive, embodying the subjects deemed important. This puts it within the power of the library board, practically, to select its own expert help.

Second, during the present autumn, a training class in library work will

be started, giving free instruction to those who desire to take it, and at the end of the season a civil service examination will be held. Of course, the civil service examination will be open to all who desire to take it, but the character of the examination will be such that no one who has had no library training can reasonably expect to go on the eligible list. The civil service board is in hearty sympathy.

A new feature of the Milwaukee public library work is the municipal reference library, recently started with quarters in the City hall. This library is created as a branch of the public library, and comes under the civil service rules. The librarian of the municipal reference library is responsible directly to the librarian of the public library, and no political influence can reach him. Every effort has been made to keep this library away from all political influence, and to make it a bureau of research. This branch of the public library work is new, and starts out with fine prospects. Appropriation is ample for its maintenance. Dr Tiefenthaler, the librarian in charge, is thoroughly equipped with university training and training in the Wisconsin State reference library, and Milwaukee has been fortunate in securing as assistant reference librarian the services of Miss Merrill, a graduate of Wisconsin university and of the Wisconsin library school, and last year assistant in the Legislative reference library of California. The Public library has made some excellent additions to its staff, in the persons of Sylvester J. Carter, of the New York state library school, who has charge of the reference work; Polly Fenton, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of Wisconsin library school, and for the past two years in the cataloging department of the Cincinnati public library, who will, on October 1, join the cataloging staff; and Katherine Williams, recently graduated from the Carnegie school of Pittsburgh, who will join the staff of the Young people's department.

## Easy Reading Lessons in Ido

## The new international language

## I

## Sentences from the first chapter of Genesis

Note—The parenthetical numbers refer to the verses from which the sentences are taken. The index figures refer to "Remarks" which follow.

1) En la komenco<sup>5</sup> Déo kréis la ciélo<sup>5</sup> e la tero. 3) E Déo dicis:<sup>5</sup> Esez lumo; ed esis lumo. 5) E Déo nomízis<sup>7</sup> la lumo jorno,<sup>1</sup> e la tenébron<sup>2</sup> Lu<sup>3</sup> nomízis nokto. 7) E Déo dicis: Esez expánso meze la aqui, e Lu dividís la aqui qui<sup>4</sup> esis sub la expánso de ti qui esis super la expánso. 12) E la tero partúris graméno e herbo produktánta semíno según lúá<sup>3</sup> speco,<sup>5</sup> e la fruktifánta<sup>6</sup> arbóro. 21) E Déo kréis granda baléni, ed omna vivánta kreájo qua<sup>4</sup> movas, quin<sup>4</sup> la aqui partúris abúnde según lia<sup>3</sup> speci,<sup>5</sup> ed omna alizita<sup>7</sup> ucélo.<sup>5</sup> 25) E Déo facis la béstii di la tero, ed omna ento qua<sup>4</sup> reptas. 27) E Déo kréis la homo según Lúá<sup>3</sup> propra imájo, según la imájo di Déo Lu kréis lu;<sup>3</sup> masla e femina Lu kréis li.<sup>3</sup> 28) E Déo benedikis li 29) e dicis, Yen, Me<sup>3</sup> donas a vi<sup>2</sup> omna seminifánta<sup>6</sup> herbo qua<sup>4</sup> esas sur la fáció<sup>5</sup> di la tota tero por nutrivo.<sup>8</sup> 31) E Déo vidís omno quon<sup>4</sup> Lu facis,<sup>5</sup> e yen, ol<sup>3</sup> esis tre bona. E la vespéro e la maténo esis la sisésma díó.<sup>1</sup>

1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. 3) And God said, Let there be light; and there was light. 5) And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. 7) And God said, Let there be an expanse in the midst of the waters, and He divided the waters which were under the expanse from those which were above the expanse. 12) And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after its kind, and the tree yielding fruit. 21) And God created great whales and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly after their kind, and every winged fowl. 25) And God made the beasts of the earth and everything that creepeth. 27) And God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them. 28) And God blessed them 29) and said, Behold,

I give you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, for meat. 31) and God saw everything that He had made, and behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

GENERAL REMARKS—In the above text, the stressed syllables are marked in all words of three or more, and in some of two syllables, not because the Ido rule of accentuation offers any difficulty, but to guard English learners against the tendency which is common with them of transferring the irregular accentuation of English to the international language.

The Ido grammar aims at the greatest simplicity that is consistent with clearness and ease of pronunciation. Terminations which occur in well-known languages are utilized so far as these general principles will permit. Thus all nouns end in *-o* in the singular, in *-i* in the plural. All adjectives end in *-a* (unchangeable in the plural, same as in English, but may be elided, when euphony permits). The article is *la* (unchangeable). There is no indefinite article. All derived adverbs end in *-e*. All verbs end in *-as* in the present, in *-is* in the past, in *-es* in the imperative. The active participle of the present ends in *-anta*, the passive participle of the past in *-ita*. *La blua cielo*, the blue sky. *La mikra uceli kantas gaye*, "the little birds sing gaily." *Bona* (or, with elision of the ending, *Bon*) *amiko donis a me ta kantanta* (or *kantant*) *ucelo*, "a good friend gave me that singing bird." *La libro esas bone kompozita*, the book is well written (composed).

SPECIAL REMARKS—<sup>1</sup>*Dío*, day of 24 hours; *jorno*, day from sunrise to sunset.

<sup>2</sup>Ordinarily, the logical word-order governs, same as in English: Subject, verb, direct object, indirect object. When, for the sake of emphasis or literal translation from some natural language, it is desired to place the direct object before the subject, the direct object receives the special accusative termination *-n*.

<sup>3</sup>Personal pronouns:

*me*, I; plural *ni*, we;

(familiar) *tu*, thou; plural *vi*, ye;

(polite) *vu*, you; plural *vi*, you people;

*lu*, he, she, or it; plural *li*, they.

*Lu* and *li* specify no sex whatever, which obviates the embarrassing necessity that exists in English and the other great European languages of choosing between "he" and "she," even in cases where the sex is unknown or in doubt. It will be seen how much more appropriate is, in this very text, the sexless pronoun *Lu*, when referring to God, than the English "He." The sex may, however, be indicated by saying *ilu* or (ordinarily) *il* for "he," *clu* or *cl* for "she," *olu* or *ol* for "it;" the respective plurals are *ili*, *eli*, *oli*.

The personal pronouns my, our, etc., are *mea, nia; tua, vna, via; lua, lia; ilua, elua, olua, ilia, elia, olia*.

*\*Qua*, who (singular), *qui*, who (plural), *quo*, what; accusative, *quan, quin, quon*.

*\*C* sounds always like "ts," hence *komenco* = ko-men-tso, *cielo* = tsi-e-lo, *dicis* = di-tsis, *speco, speci* = spe-tso, spe-tsi, *ucelo* = u-tse-lo, *facis* = fa-tsis, *facio* = fa-tsi-o. All other consonants have the sound that is most common in English (*g* always hard, as in "go"). The vowels have the ordinary continental European sounds.

*\*The suffix if* forms verbs which signify to produce something: *frukto*, fruit; *frukt-if-ar*, to bring fruit; *semino*, seed; *semin-if-ar*, to produce seeds.

*\*The suffix iz* forms verbs which signify to provide with something: *alo*, wing; *al-iz-ar*, to provide with a wing or with wings; *al-iz-ita*, provided with wings; *frukt-iz-ar*, to provide with fruit; *nomo*, name; *nom-iz-ar*, to provide with a name.

*\*The suffix iv* forms nouns and adjectives which signify what can: *nutrar*, to nourish; *nutr-iv-a*, nutritive; *nutr-iv-o*, nutriment; *produkt-ar*, to produce; *produkt-iv-a*, productive.

(Literature and further information on Ido may be obtained by sending a 2-cent stamp to E. F. McPike, 723 East 42d St., Chicago.)

## The Decimal Classification

### Seventh edition

We have said it before, and now repeat it, that however much opinions may differ on details, Mr Dewey's fundamental invention of the Decimal classification and relative index is a master-stroke. We may swear at it for bad spots and for logics counted out by time and usage, but whoever has grasped the full meaning of its "relativ" feature will regret the absence of this trait in other systems. It permits the user of remembering wide vistas of book localities, and of late years it has developed into a source of an international library speech.

The new edition—the seventh—has received some expansion indicative of the tendency of an even more close classification. This development is owing in some degree to the rapid growth of American libraries, which results from an increasing demand upon the reference resources. Nothing

will stop this development, which will continue until the various portions of the D. C. have been adequately elaborated. We may not always bear in mind that this elaboration has been going on constantly, while the use of the scheme has been growing, but in criticizing, as well as in appreciating, we need be reminded that an expansion and an adjustment is still constantly going on. The *form* of publications changes with the growth of new ideas and with new combinations of subjects. These will become crystallized in a tentative use, afterwards in a definite proposition. We think, however, that Mr Dewey is justified in regarding the ground work of the schedules as fixed forever.

The new edition contains the following important expansions and alterations:

- 013 (Bibliography of special classes of authors.)
- 020 (Library economy.)
- 070 (Journalism.)
- 136 (Mental characteristics, including a very useful elaboration of the subject of *child study*.)
- 355-359 (Military science.)
- 370 (Education; incl. 370-379, Elaborate subdivision for special topics.)
- 540-546 (Chemistry; timely expansion for new subjects, especially in theoretical chemistry.)
- 610-619 (Medicine; particularly 610-612—Generalities, Anatomy, Physiology—which have received a very elaborate development.)
- 620 (Engineering; 620-623 have become elaborately subdivided.)
- 640 (Domestic economy; partly reconstructed, and elaborated in all the subdivisions.)
- 800-890 (Literature; minor expansions.)
- The 900s (History, Geography; minor expansions.)

The *index* has been completely rewritten. Its plan remains unaltered, but its scope has been immensely

broadened. As an index of subjects, even apart from the classification, it is important for numerous purposes.

It is almost needless to say that much co-operation enters into the work of expanding and adjusting these schedules. The revisions of special subjects emanating from the Brussels institute have been utilized, and suggestions have been received from a number of general and special libraries here and abroad.

It also is but fitting to follow Mr Dewey's precedent in appreciating with commendation the untiring vigilance of Miss Seymour as managing editor of the D. C.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to repeat the often-heard admonition: *Read the introduction.* Read it, even though you may be a real or a functioning authority on classification! We have reread it over again with decided profit to ourselves.

The seventh edition of the D. C. is published by the Forest press, Lake Placid club, Essex county, New York.

The constructive work in many departments of the classification schedules is steadily continuing.

Simplified spelling has been used throughout. We agree with Mr Dewey that the antediluvian spelling of the English language calls for an adjustment, and we feel already that the key to the situation lies in a change of nothing but habit. It may still be a kind of Richard Strauss music to spell our organ of joy and sorrow thus: *hart*, with a cross-reference: *Heart, see hart*, but ere the thing is accomplished we may calmly write *blud* for blood. Like aeronautics, it is a matter of adjustment. J. C. B.

Finish every day and be done with it . . . you have done what you could; some blunders and absurdities crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; you shall begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense.—Emerson.

### Conference of Law Librarians at Pasadena, Cal.

The conference of law librarians at Pasadena, though smaller than usual, was most gratifying, showing an interest in the work of the association on the part of many who had never attended the meetings before.

Among the valuable papers presented was one on Ohio Reports by ex-President Feazel of Cleveland; also Vaseline treatment of leather bindings, by Dr Wire. O. J. Field, of the Department of Justice, made two contributions to the program, one being the history and functions of the Department of Justice, the other a report of the committee on the bibliography of Latin-American laws. There was an interesting report on the reprinting of session laws, showing what states had undertaken the work, how far the work had been completed, and what states are contemplating reprinting. It was the sentiment of the association that such work be encouraged.

The *National Legislative Reference Service*, which started in 1910, was not continued during the present year on account of a lack of subscribers. The joint committee with the National association of State libraries was continued, with instructions to do what is possible to make the service permanent.

Other papers and reports were as follows:

Law and legislative library conditions in Texas; The use of Library of Congress cards by law libraries; Training of law librarians in library work; Bibliography of bar association proceedings.

The association recorded a protest against the custom in the federal courts of charging fees for copies of opinions. A committee was appointed to report on the matter later.

The resignation of Gilson G. Glasier as editor of the *Index* was reported. Suitable resolutions were passed.

The following officers were elected:

President, George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut; vice-presidents, Frederick W. Schenck, Law librarian, University of Chicago; Gertrude E.

Woodward, Law librarian, University of Michigan; secretary, Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the bar of the city of New York; treasurer, E. Lee Whitney, assistant librarian, Vermont state library. Members of executive committee: Gilson G. Glasier, State librarian of Wisconsin; Ethelbert O. S. Scholefield, Legislative librarian of British Columbia; Thomas W. Robinson, librarian, Los Angeles county law library.

### A Summer Library Conference

The Summer library conference, conducted by the Wisconsin free library commission at Madison, July 12-26, attracted widespread interest. The nature of the conference made it the first of its kind. It differed from a summer school in library training, since no formal technical instruction was offered, and also from library association meetings, because of the continuity of a program extending over two weeks, and the definitely instructional aim of many of the lectures, and because of the absence of parliamentary procedure and of distracting business and reports. The success of the conference was assured by the attendance and interest of a large company of library workers from Wisconsin and the neighboring states. The official registration of attendants was 167. Twelve states, including Wisconsin, were represented, and 56 of Wisconsin's libraries sent delegates, a number being represented by several members of the staffs.

The features of the program were grouped around four main topics, upon which the discussions centered—namely, administration, extension and publicity, children's work, and book selection.

A series of talks was given by speakers of note on questions of the day, interpretative of modern thought. An effort was made by this means to connect modern living thought and action with the librarian's work and prove the necessity of knowing these vital things in order to render better and more

efficient service. In this series the following addresses were given: The Wisconsin idea in economic thought, Dr Charles McCarthy, librarian of the Wisconsin Legislative reference library; Business efficiency, Prof. Stephen W. Gilman, of the University of Wisconsin, who treated especially of personal efficiency and made close connection with library work; Lectures for libraries, J. J. Pettijohn, of the University extension department; Our debt to society, T. C. Richmond of Madison; Labor legislation, emphasizing recent advances and especially the enactments of the Wisconsin legislature on workingmen's compensation and hours for women, Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin; Meaning of social service, Hon. W. H. Hatton, chairman of the Wisconsin free library commission; Initiative and referendum, Hon. H. L. Ekern, Insurance commissioner for Wisconsin; Taxation problems of the 20th century, Hon. J. B. Winslow, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme court; Civic improvement, George E. Hooker, secretary of the City club of Chicago; The changing Chinese, Prof. E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin; The social evil, George J. Kneeland, director of investigation, Vice commission of Chicago; Magazines and the making of public opinion, W. H. Kittle, secretary, board of Normal regents of Wisconsin, and The librarian's opportunity, Rev. F. M. Sheldon, field secretary for Wisconsin Congregational churches.

Problems of administration were considered during the opening days. The relation of the library to the municipality was treated by Mr Dudgeon, secretary of the commission. Library finances and the budget were the subjects of a general conference, which was opened by Louis J. Bailey of Gary, Ind., with a discussion of the per cent of taxation needed for support. A lecture on the government and service of libraries, outlining the relation of trustees, librarian and assistants



was given by Miss McCollough, of the Wisconsin commission, and followed by a general discussion. Miss Stearns, of the commission, gave an inspiring address on *The library militant*. A paper on the workingmen's branch, by Charles E. Rush of St. Joseph, Mo., awakened much interested discussion.

One day in this group was devoted to Civic work. Will L. Finch of Chicago, editor of *Town Development*, addressed the conference on Civic advancement. Miss van Buren of Mankato, Minn., described, in a talk on Children as civic workers, the results that could be accomplished through the children to further this cause.

Saturday, July 15, was A. L. A. day at the conference. Mrs Elmendorf was present and spoke briefly. Mr Utley gave an address on *The national library association as a national helper*. Miss Ahern's paper was on the need of balance in library work, and strongly impressed her hearers. Miss Baldwin, of the Minnesota commission, spoke on the Commission and the local library, and gave a broad idea of what a library commission stands for.

The second group, devoted to the discussion of Extension and publicity, opened with a series of illustrated lectures by Mr Legler on Social significance of the modern library movement.

Mrs Elmendorf gave her delightful paper on *The children's right to poetry*, and also spoke on the Librarian's place and power. Miss Tyler, of the Iowa Commission, in a lecture on *An experiment in extension*, described the new system of township libraries which is proving so successful in that state. Miss van Buren's two talks on *The library as a social center* proved most suggestive.

A special discussion on University extension work was led by Frank A. Hutchins, of that department in the University of Wisconsin, and participated in by Miss Scott, of the same department, and Miss Imhoff, of the Legislative reference library. The librarians present stated freely how

they had been able to use these agencies to the best advantage, and many helps and hints were given for the future.

Children's work formed the subject for three days' study. Mrs Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of the Chicago School of education, was secured as leader. Her four lectures were most enjoyable and suggestive in every respect. The lectures were on *Fairy tales—old and new*, *Hero tales*, *Nature stories and myths*, and *The realistic story*. Mrs Thorne-Thomsen also conducted a story-hour symposium, giving hints as to the organization and conduct of the story hour and suggestions as to selections of stories. Stories were told by a number of children's librarians, as examples of different types for children of varying ages.

Work with clubs and reading circles was discussed by Miss Dousman of Milwaukee. Hints as to the best way to organize these in the libraries of the state were given. One day was especially devoted to Library work with schools. The subject was introduced by C. P. Cary, State superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin, who made the point of necessity for teaching pupils to use the public library during their school course that they might acquire the library habit for the rest of their life. Practical systems of library instruction in schools were described by Miss Smith of Madison and Mrs Clough of Portage.

The conference closed with three days devoted to Book selection, including lectures by Dr Thwaites on Historical publications of the State of Wisconsin and on General principles of book selection by Miss McCollough, followed by a conference for the discussion of new books. One day was especially devoted to selection of documents, and talks were given by Miss Imhoff, of the Legislative Reference library on *Overlooked material in public documents*, and by Miss Carpenter, of the Commission staff, on Wisconsin

documents. Exhibits of helpful material were shown with each lecture. Selection of fiction was suggestively dealt with by Miss Bascom, followed by a conference on the fiction problem in libraries, which was opened by Miss Turvill, of the Commission staff. Another day was devoted to selection of periodicals, with lectures by Mr Kittle and Miss Hazeltine. Miss Van Valkenburg read a paper on Book reviewing, and made a plea for simplification of technical routine. The conference closed with Rev. F. M. Sheldon's address on The librarian's opportunity.

A special point was made of exhibits during the conference, both instructional and artistic. Each day illustrative material in connection with the special topics discussed was posted for examination. A special exhibit of representative pictures for decorative and educational use was arranged in the school rooms, and proved most suggestive and helpful. This exhibit was prepared by Miss Carpenter, of the Commission staff, in connection with her talk on the use of pictures in libraries. Exhibits of several hundred new books, a children's model library, fine editions of standard novels, library work with school, books for holidays and for debates, and a clipping collection, attracted special attention. Mimeographed outlines for the instructional lectures and lists of addresses were furnished to save the listeners' time.

Special conferences were a feature of the meeting. All in attendance were requested to notify the instructors in each subject should they desire special help. Many availed themselves of this opportunity, and help was given in nearly every subject covered by the curriculum of the Library school. The afternoons were devoted to these conferences, which were attended by groups numbering from one or two to thirty or more. The hearty co-operation on the part of the staff of the Madison free library contributed very largely to the success of the meetings.

The social side was not neglected,

but efforts were made that all might become acquainted. A delightful garden party was given at the home of Miss Carpenter on one evening. Two picnics were planned for those attending the sessions. Dr and Mrs Thwaites and Mr and Mrs Dudgeon extended invitations to visit their country homes for these gatherings. A happy company of 100 attendend one, and 60 another. On one evening a dramatic reading of Bernard Shaw's play, "The devil's disciple," was given by local readers. It was greatly enjoyed and illustrated in a striking manner possibilities that the librarian has of using her assembly hall for an evening's entertainment.

It is felt that the unity of library work in Wisconsin will be greatly advanced by this conference.

M. E. H.

#### Library Week at Cedar Point, Ohio

The Ohio and Michigan library associations held a joint meeting September 2-8, at Cedar Point, Ohio, with Hotel Breakers as headquarters. Situated as it is in a beautifully wooded strip of land, it forms an ideal spot for the blending of rest and conference. A large attendance from both states and outside was present.

The sessions opened on Saturday evening with an illustrated lecture by T. W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, on "The modern library movement." Mr Koch gave in rapid succession views of some of the old world libraries like the Vatican, the Bodleian and the British museum, tracing the development of library administration from the days of chained books down to the present time. The lecture was followed by a reception, with about 100 librarians in attendance. On Sunday evening the members gathered in the music room of the hotel for an hour of song.

The session reopened Monday morning with a talk by Edward L. Tilton of New York City on

#### The architecture of the small library

illustrated by stereopticon views of what not to do and what is advisable in li-

brary architecture. Mr Tilton has designed a number of library buildings throughout the country and has acted in an advisory capacity in planning Carnegie buildings. In referring to the "Dissertation on roast pig," where Charles Lamb relates that the Chinaman deemed it necessary to burn down his house whenever he wanted roast pork, Mr Tilton remarked that he might recommend the burning down of some library buildings without thereby intending to "roast" any librarian, since the structures recommended for destruction are mainly those which have been propagated by committees who have failed to admit a librarian to their councils, but have conspired with an architect to glorify themselves. To succeed, he maintains, it is necessary to start with a competent librarian and evolve through him and the architect a building planned for its destination, to hold books and readers. The building should be graceful, but expressive of its functions and explanatory of its purpose.

The following computations have been made of the cost of a building in relation to its seating capacity for readers and to its volume capacity: Allowing 30 sq. ft. floor space to each reader as full capacity in rooms allotted to reading and reference purposes, then \$500 per reader should easily cover the cost of an average suitable building and permit the inclusion of a lecture room and all the necessary elements and accessories. The cost of housing books varies from one to two dollars per volume, the former where stack construction and wall shelving in reading room is used, the latter if the open shelf and wall shelving is adopted. The first type of shelving brings the book to the reader; the second, the reader to the book.

In its new public library building, New York pays for a monument as well as a library, for these nine million dollar houses, all told in stacks and rooms, only four and one-half million volumes. That is, four and one-half million dollars might have sufficed for a good working library, the other four and one-half million dol-

lars having been spent on the monumental features of the building.

When, therefore, a building costs \$2 for every volume housed therein the cost of maintenance averages about .40c per volume, making a total of \$2.40, on which the interest per annum at 5 per cent is 12c, which represents the minimum average annual expense of each book upon the shelves. In other words, 25,000 v. will require a \$50,000 building. Add for expenses of land, maintenance and salaries \$10,000, making a total of \$60,000, the interest on which is \$300 or 12c per volume as a minimum.

The cost per cubic foot of a building thoroughly fireproofed throughout, including floors and roofs and faced with stone or even marble, can be brought to 30c, and including stacks and equipment to 35c. A non-fireproof brick and terra cotta building well furnished would be 20c to 25c and in some cases a little under 20c. Of the total appropriation it is well to allow about 80 per cent for the building and 20 per cent for equipment, fees, etc.

The location of branch buildings is best determined by conditions geographical, topographical or racial, and the cost of the building may be reckoned at \$2 per capita. A city of about 300,000 population and covering an area of 30 sq. miles would require a total of seven branches.

Mr Tilton then elaborated a few principles of design, emphasizing the fact that for an artistic result the parts of the plan as well as the facade should be arranged to produce charm and "scale." A large room should be preceded by a smaller compartment or one of differing shape and proportions and the direction of the axes of two connecting rooms may well be differently orientated. The essence of architectural art consists in good planning. In design one part should predominate or be made to appear to do so. Simplicity, the most difficult quality to attain, gives the best result. Flowers around the base of a building soften the hard line produced by the intersection of the horizontal plane of the ground with the vertical plane of the building. This



idea is admirably exemplified by the Woodland branch at Cleveland. The architecture should grow richer as it goes upward, blossoming into the frieze and cornice. The planning should be done from within outward, arranging the interior to satisfy the librarian's needs first and finishing the exterior to suit the purse.

In order to eliminate objectionable radiators from the reading rooms it is possible to arrange the pipe coils back of wall shelving with the registers at the bottom of cases. In lighting the library the area of window glass should equal 20 per cent of the floor area. Skylights may be used to help in reaching this percentage. They should be in the north slope of the roof or, if roof be flat, should be of the saw-tooth form to prevent the sun striking directly in and to avoid shadows. Reflected light is the best.

Mr Tilton felt that the ideal to strive for is to make the building, its setting and its decoration all serve as educational factors, to instruct by beauty of line, form and color, and to coöperate with the books on the shelves to develop receptive minds.

Henry M. Utley of Detroit, "father of Michigan libraries," opened the discussion of this paper. He said that there was a fashion in library buildings as well as in other matters. What meets the needs of present-day library requirements may be entirely inadequate 10 or 15 years hence, and so he questioned the wisdom of using money for monumental libraries. He advocated more modest expenditures for small library buildings. The present fashion of small library buildings is stereotyped. Certain things are expected and planned for. The buildings are usually rectangular in shape, with a lecture room in the basement, adult reading room on one side and reading room for children on the other, while the stack room occupies the rear. Shelving along the walls makes the books accessible to the readers; hence there is very little chance for originality or variation in planning. He urged the librarian, however, to assert herself in planning the arrangements of

the interior of the building. She should insist upon having suitable rooms for her own convenience and use, and proper work rooms. There should also be conveniences for the comfort of the library staff, such as rest rooms, lunch rooms and lockers.

Mrs Anna M. McDonnell of Bay City, Mich., warned librarians and trustees against accepting gifts of memorial libraries, where they are memorials and little else. It is also advisable to refuse gifts of books which cannot be made use of.

Anna L. Morse of Youngstown, O., who claims to have the greatest little library in the United States, then spoke of some of the problems that had been met and overcome in the building of the Youngstown public library.

#### The A. L. A.

George B. Utley, secretary of the American library association, spoke informally on "What the A. L. A. stands for." By working together duplication of work is avoided and all effort counts for something. The A. L. A. is not an end in itself. It lives only to serve librarians. It does not care to do independent work, but to make the work of librarians more efficient. Although the headquarters are in Chicago, that does not represent the field of the A. L. A., for every library is a branch and every member a part of the association. The officers are merely the mouthpieces. The larger the association the more beneficial it can be to its members and the more it can accomplish in forward movements. It is a growing organization. Its aim is to advance library work steadily and keep it on a firm foundation which will not have to be remade in the future.

The most important question now before the association is the affiliation of state library associations. The committee appointed a year and a half ago to consider such an affiliation and to make inquiries among the various state associations reported at the midwinter meeting of 1910 held in Chicago that every state which had reported was in favor of this movement.

The association is anxious to increase its membership and the dues are so low as not to bar anyone from joining. The funds thus secured are used for the furtherance of the national work. The association aims especially to help the small library, as the larger libraries have greater facilities for helping themselves. One of the principal things the association stands for is professional dignity. By adding dignity to the office the librarian acquires influence and a feeling of responsibility.

Monday evening a paper by Elizabeth R. Kellogg on the "Function of the specialized art museum library" was read. As librarian of the Cincinnati art museum Miss Kellogg has had an opportunity to study the relation of the library to the museum and it is her experience that the former is a necessary adjunct to the latter. The library shapes and interprets the collections and aids in classifying and cataloging them. As prompt and free access is necessary the library must be for reference only.

#### Library equipment

Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian of the Cleveland public library, gave a stereopticon lecture on "Library equipment." She first discussed the fitting up of temporary quarters, where the equipment should be as inexpensive as possible. In fitting up a new building the floor and its covering are of great importance. The three essential qualities are that they may be easily cleaned, are sanitary and noiseless. Marble, tile and cement are good for vestibules and toilet rooms, while rubber tile, cork tile and cork carpet are good for the other rooms. A telephone booth should be in every library. Turnstiles should be omitted whenever possible.

In library fittings, permanence, service and beauty are to be considered. Oak is the most satisfactory wood to use, while mahogany is to be avoided. The placing of the furniture is an important question. The delivery desk should be in a position to allow supervision of the entire room. In a small library stacks are undesirable, although it is well to plan for

extension. Wall shelving is almost indispensable in a reference department or an open access room.

The most satisfactory method of heating is to have the pipes behind the wall cases and under window seats.

Miss Eastman showed views of various types of furniture desirable for libraries and gave many helpful suggestions as to what kinds are suitable for specific purposes.

In the discussion which followed, Miss Eastman recommended that delivery desks be higher than the surrounding tables, in order to afford better supervision.

When asked as to what sort of a building could be erected with \$10,000, Mr Tilton said it would be a one-room structure measuring about twenty-five by fifty feet. A small screen would serve to form a vestibule, while librarian's office, work rooms, reading room, etc., could be made by properly placing the shelving.

Mr Brett emphasized the fact that other conveniences in the library should not be sacrificed in order to have a good lecture room.

#### Library institutes

Miss G. M. Walton, of the Ypsilanti normal college library, opened the Tuesday morning meeting with a report on Michigan institutes. She gave a short sketch of the history of library institutes, beginning with the first one held in Indianapolis in 1896, at the instance of Miss Ahern, followed by institutes held in Wisconsin in 1897, Massachusetts in 1900, New York in 1901, Pennsylvania in 1902 and Michigan in 1904 at Port Huron. The Michigan library commission arranged two elaborate institutes and invited speakers from outside the state. Since then the institute has been succeeded by the Round Table, the first of which was held in Ionia with 12 librarians from adjoining libraries in attendance. Miss Walton defined an Institute as a meeting which lasted two days or more, while a Round Table finished its business in one.

In Round Table work in Michigan it is planned to have the place of meeting lo-

cated where there is most need of such a gathering, and in places convenient of access. Set papers are used as little as possible since topics are introduced simply to start questions.

Librarians in small towns have a feeling of isolation as few are interested in their particular work. Round Tables give them a chance to give and receive information, thus keeping their faculties and interests alive. The object of a library Round Table is to bring together a small group of librarians in some convenient center, where they may meet such citizens, club members, school teachers and students as are interested in the discussion of the use of books, and the influence and administration of libraries.

Librarians need the personal intercourse with those whom they wish to serve and with each other, and find in the Round Table one solution of this problem. The keynote of library work is hospitality and friendliness.

Mrs Elmendorf said a few words in regard to the Round Table meetings held in New York. Such an institute is held annually in Buffalo. The state is so districted that some 16 or 18 meetings are held annually. These institutes were originally cared for by the State library association, but as the financial burden was somewhat heavy it is now taken in charge by the Higher education department of the State library.

Mary E. Downey reported on the work of the Ohio library organizer. In addition to meeting special requests for aid, efforts have been made to visit libraries in the state, encourage keeping of proper records, to install standard charging systems, to classify libraries needing help, assist in cataloging, stimulate use of libraries, hold district meetings, develop extension and encourage library training courses; to study conditions in the state institutions and to issue a series of bulletins.

The exchange of periodicals has been furthered by making a list of libraries wishing to exchange duplicates and an outline explaining the method of ex-

change and mailing them to libraries interested.

Traveling libraries have been much in demand and the question of county libraries is being actively considered. Thirty communities have taken advantage of the provision for township libraries. Sixteen district library meetings have been held and have been most beneficial. Addresses on library extension have also been given at the Teachers' Institutes. The library organizer has taken part in the meetings of the A. L. A., Ohio library association, League of library commissioners, Ohio Federation of women's clubs and the General Federation of women's clubs.

A constant effort is being made to improve the state library laws.

The Ohio commission has already accomplished much, but there are still wide fields of activity which are to be attempted during the coming year.

#### Problems of small libraries

The Round Table on problems of small libraries, with Miss Downey and Miss Walton as leaders, was opened by a paper written by Miss Pollard of Grand Rapids and read by Miss Walton. She said that Round Tables are useful for two things; first for boom work in starting new libraries; and secondly, in the encouragement of librarians. Round Tables are usually composed of one strong library and a number of smaller ones. It was designed that these districts should keep in touch with the smaller libraries in their vicinity and reach out to them a helping hand. Round Tables are preferably held in places where public interest in the library is weak. Instead of a program it is planned to have discussion provoked by suggestive papers or talks informal in nature. There should be a leader from the State association or State library and one or two others from the vicinity who should be able to adapt themselves and be teachable as well as helpful to others. The mutual exchange of experiences must thus be invaluable. A Round Table held in a small town at which people of standing and dignity from larger communities attend, gives that small library

an added importance and dignity in the eyes of the community and this importance may be of practical value when more funds and a larger policy for the library are in question. Then, too, it is wonderful what encouragement a disheartened worker can get from meeting enthusiastic workers.

Miss Kountz of the Toledo public library stated the means employed in that library for making itself felt in the city.

As a suggestion for ways of raising money for the library Miss Rankin of Newark told how their library had made a success of a loan exhibit. By interesting all the city organizations of women and advertising the plan by posters designed by school children they collected a large exhibit of rare china, Sheffield plate, Indian baskets, rugs and curios of all sorts. Large crowds were drawn by special attractions, such as children's day with a doll carnival, a district school in which the prominent men and women of the town took part, and the like.

Miss Graham of Sidney related her methods of teaching the use of the library.

Miss Jewell of Adrian was in favor of beginning this instruction in the eighth grade instead of the high school. She said that she had used as her motto: "You can do anything if you will forego the credit," and found that it accomplished much. Her two methods of teaching the use of the library she called the indirect and direct. The former she had used by joining the High School Athletic association and found that by rooting sufficiently at the high school games she could win sufficient friends to bring the greater part of the boys to the library, also, by allowing the girls club to coax and finally persuade her to give them a talk at one of their meetings and then returning the courtesy by inviting them to the library for an "answers to questions" game, she had won the girls. The direct method was the class in library instruction.

Miss Hawley's paper on "Work with schools in county library systems" sketched the work of the Brumback county library.

In speaking of coöperation between the library and the country teachers Miss Wilder urged greater liberality in the matter of loan privileges. The extent to which libraries are used by town schools shows how much more this sort of help is needed by country communities. School requirements are constantly increasing and traveling libraries cannot entirely meet the demands for reading material. The local library can do much to supply this demand. Even if it cannot increase its circulation on account of a limited number of books, it can encourage the use of its reference collection. The library might undertake the management of the traveling library sent out by the state library to the advantage of all concerned. It is a good plan to get a list of the teachers in the county, find the resources at their command and show them how to make the most of such things.

The morning's session closed with a paper on "The uses of periodicals," by Miss Vought of the State library. She described the records necessary for the proper care of periodicals, the guides to their use, and advised buying foreign periodicals from reliable foreign agents.

Tuesday evening was given up to an address by Mrs H. L. Elmendorf, the president of the A. L. A., on "Joy reading—Coveting, an abandoned field," and another by Dr J. W. Perrin, librarian of the Case library. Dr Perrin considered his theme as synonymous with the nature and meaning of history and his paper was an answer to the question, "What is history?" by showing that history is life.

Wednesday morning was devoted to business by both associations in separate sessions. The afternoon was spent in Sandusky, as guests of the Public library.

Wednesday p. m. Mr Koch introduced the speaker of the evening, Prof. R. M. Wenley of the University of Michigan, as an intellectual tonic, a title fully justified by the address which followed.\*

\*See page 321.

Thursday morning was devoted to  
**Coöperation from the library side, with  
schools**

Mabel C. True, who has been engaged in the extension work of the Michigan state library, gave a brief summary of the work of that department. A novel idea of interesting the farmer was a special agricultural exhibit which traveled by train from one place to another. One car was devoted to a library exhibit. That the work is constantly growing is shown by the fact that from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1911, 1063 libraries were shipped throughout the state.

Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, reported on the course in library methods given during the summer session of the University. The course offered this year was the most successful of the three sessions so far held.

Prof A. S. Root spoke of the library course conducted at Oberlin and of the attempt which he as chairman of the Ohio library association has made to interest the school superintendents throughout the state. His work has been centered in correspondence with superintendents in regard to the possibility of introducing into the public school work of the state instruction in library methods in the use of books. This correspondence was worth while in that it showed just how the public school men stood on the question. Efforts should, therefore, be confined to pushing this instruction into the normal schools rather than to teaching the librarians.

Miss Josephine O'Flynn reported on the apprentice class of the Detroit public library, which is still in an experimental state.

Gilbert O. Ward, supervisor of the library work with schools, reviewed briefly elementary library instruction. He treated the reasons for giving such instruction; subjects and some methods suitable for grade and high schools; and the part of the public library in giving such instruction. The reason for giving such instruction is that schools now place much less reliance than formerly upon

text books but require more collateral reading.

The instruction is divided into two parts, that in the grade schools and that in the high schools. In elementary classes the subjects treated are: the physical care of the book; printed parts of a book; the dictionary; and the public library. The instructor is logically the teacher, because subjects must be introduced as occasion arises. In high school the instruction is pursued along the same line but is more advanced in character. The method of instruction depends upon the subject, the age of the student and the time available. If the high school possesses a library the instruction should be given there.

Esther Strauss, chief of the children's department of the Cincinnati public library, gave an account of how their library had been co-operating with the schools. The instruction which they have been giving has been divided into two classes: First, the course of 25 lectures, running from October to May, which they have given for the benefit of the teachers; and secondly, the talks to pupils.

The average attendance was 16 teachers the first year and 30 last year. The course consists of an introductory talk on the general use and work of the library; four talks on cataloging and classification with practice work; nine lectures on reference work, including period work with public documents, talk on make-up of books, etc.

Six lectures on children's work are also given. Members of the library staff went to the schools to register readers and incidentally to say a word about the library. The pupils were also invited to the library where the children's librarian gave them lessons in the use of the books and means of securing them. This has resulted in the compilation of an outline to be used in work with the grades from the second to the eighth. By following this outline the librarian who visits the schools can give a different talk to each grade and have something new to present to the children each year. Lists already



prepared by other librarians are used in dealing with the high school students. In order to get the children it is necessary to keep in touch with the school work and do individual work with the children.

Mary L. Ely, chief of the children's department at Dayton, spoke on what the teacher needs in distinction to the high school needs. The Dayton normal school gives a two years' course. The girls are usually 17 or 18 years old when they enter the school and are consequently somewhat undeveloped. The first year is therefore spent in helping them to find out what they know and what they want to know. At the end of this year they are women and ready to learn how to teach school. The same principle is adopted in the library work and the course is divided in somewhat the same way. They are first given juvenile literature, which is read to them and which they read. The second part of the course consists in teaching them how to teach children the use of the library, for it is the teacher's duty to give children this instruction and not that of the librarian. It is not wise to teach generalities; specific instruction is worth much more.

When offering a library course in a normal school it is well to have it on the list of accredited subjects, as otherwise the library work will be neglected. In preparing a course of instruction, care should be taken to find out what problems confront the teacher so as to make the instruction solve them, and to avoid crowding the course with information which will not be used. The aim of such a course is to teach the students to be intelligent citizens and intelligent users of the library. Be sure that what is given is good and that it is given in the best way possible.

Professor Root sketched the work he is doing with college students at Oberlin. He gives an elective course (with credits) during the second semester which usually enrolls about seventy-five students. The work is aimed to show them how to use any library. The first lecture deals with the public library and the different phases of a large library. Later they

must study plans of library buildings so as to become familiar with the purposes of the adult rooms, children's rooms, etc. They are given instruction in classification and cataloging, with practice work in each, together with many other branches of library work. This instruction has simplified the work of the staff in aiding students to use the library. The course as given covers twenty-six lectures.

Thursday evening Mr Ranck read a paper on "Books for the citizen." He emphasized the fact that in selecting books for the citizen the human side of life should not be overlooked. Books should be read because they contain the records of human experiences of all times and places and because they increase knowledge. Books selected for busy men should be short. Mr Ranck then analyzed the Trial and death of Socrates, Herbert Spencer's "Study of sociology," John Fiske's "Civil government," Bryce's "American commonwealth," John Dewey's "The school and society," "The city the hope of democracy," by Mr Frederick C. Howe, and "New worlds for old," by H. G. Wells.

#### The making of the citizen

Rev Alfred Wishart of Grand Rapids spoke on the topic: "The making of the citizen." He said that the expenditures for public libraries could not be justified unless the people who use them became more efficient citizens. Efficiency is a word much in vogue to-day, for people are beginning to realize what an important quality it is. Citizens are made, not born. Every man has the possibilities of a good citizen within him if properly trained. Too much attention is paid nowadays to machinery of government and not enough to character as the chief element in government. One of the greatest opportunities for the making of good citizens is to get them to make intelligent use of public institutions. It is of no avail to be surrounded by public institutions unless use is made of them. The fact should be emphasized that a city will not reach an ideal condition by changing its form of government unless there is an intelligent and active public

opinion behind it. Unless there is a radical reform in the nature and ethics of public opinion in this country it cannot reach the heights of political administration that Europe enjoys. Consecutive and positive work is the thing that needs to be done. Most ministers preach on the negative side more than they do on the positive and tell men what they must not do rather than what they may. It is necessary to provide a beneficial alternative before it is possible to successfully take away a harmful practice. That is where the average scheme for reform fails. A fence at the top of a precipice is better than an ambulance at the bottom.

It is better to do consecutive educational work and give men new desires and new kinds of recreation. Then the evils will die. Much of the condition of civic affairs to-day is due to indifference arising from selfishness. Many "good" citizens are good for nothing in a civic sense. It is necessary to teach the people that private morality is not enough.

#### College round-table

The Friday morning session was devoted to a college round-table meeting, led by Prof R. B. Miller, librarian of Ohio Wesleyan University. Although the work of the college and public libraries are very much the same in routine matters they approach the work with the public from different points of view. Prof A. S. Root of Oberlin suggested some ways in which the college library might be of service to the community. He first gave a brief sketch of the work at Oberlin. In Ohio there are 88 counties and 44 colleges, making one college to every 50 square miles. Although in most of these cases the college libraries are the largest, if not the only one in the town, the work of the college library has usually been absolutely divorced from public library work. When Professor Root first went to Oberlin, 25 years ago, although the college-library was the only library in the town it had not been open to the use of the townspeople. His first move was to invite the townspeople to use the library, at least for reference, reaching them especially through the

women's clubs. Then he began to collect every bit of literature of interest to the community and had exhibits illustrating current events in the town. He tried to make people feel that it was a community library as well as a college library. The board of education co-operated with the library in getting a new building by giving the library the benefit of a mill tax which they were empowered to levy, in return for making the library available for public use. In planning the library special thought was given to children's rooms, open shelves, and other things which would particularly serve community interest as well as the college library. So the building contains rooms for all classes, from the children's room to seminary rooms, where advanced college work is done. This resulted in a good feeling between the town and gown. The institution is not called the "town" library or the "college" library, but is always spoken of as "The library."

Where there is a college library and a city library in the same town there is an opportunity for a great deal of exchanging of material and inter-library loans, so that the two libraries may supplement each other. It is better to have the book brought to the reader rather than to send the reader to the book. If the library has an auditorium it is a good place to have small organizations meet. The library also has an opportunity of helping retired men by interesting them in local history.

Mr Brett spoke in hearty commendation of the work which Professor Root has done.

Mr Ranck felt that most colleges have no idea of the function of higher education in a democratic society. Colleges are essentially aristocratic. They do not feel their responsibility toward democratic institutions. This causes a feeling of revolt on the part of the community. This is the feeling in the east which has started the question of taxing college property. The college library is the easiest way to tie the college to the town.

C. W. Reeder, of the library of Ohio state university, has been doing a great

work along the line of the use of public documents. In his absence his paper on "Reference values in public documents" was read by Mr Goodrich, of the University of Michigan. Mr Reeder said that the best use to which public documents are put is as reference material in public libraries. He said that in Ohio state university they were used mostly in the courses in economics and sociology. For this the following series is used: Congressional Record, committee reports, committee hearings, and the documents ordered printed by the House of Representatives and the Senate. Great use is also made of the publications issued by the bureaus of the different departments. Public documents issued by the states are also sometimes used. A special feature of these publications is the effort to make available the reports of the special commissions appointed by the state.

At the last business session of the Ohio library association the by-laws as revised were adopted, as was the report of the auditing committee. The important question of state affiliation with the American library association was opened by Mr Brett and after thorough discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Ohio library association recognizes the great value and importance of the work of the American library association, and believes that library progress throughout this continent may best be promoted by an organization which shall unite all library interests for coöperative work. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Ohio library association desires to affiliate with the American library association; that it authorizes its officers to express this desire to the committee of the American library association on relations of the American library association with state associations, and further that by this resolution the Ohio library association pledges itself to affiliation upon a per capita assessment into the treasury of the American library association of 10 cents per capita, and such other conditions as may mutually be agreed upon.

The report of the nominating committee resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Caroline Burnite; vice-presidents, W. F. Sewall, Esther Straus, Mary E. Downey; secretary, Louisa K. Fast; treasurer, Mirpah Blair.

In the Michigan business session the regular reports and business were followed by a discussion of affiliation with the A. L. A., as well as proposed changes in the constitution. A resolution concerning affiliation similar to the one drafted by the O. L. A. was unanimously adopted.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Mrs Anna F. MacDonnell; vice-presidents, M. Louise Converse and Anna S. Duncan; secretary, Annie A. Pollard; treasurer, John S. Cleavinger, Jackson, Mich.

[Acknowledgment is due the respective secretaries of the two associations, Miss Downey of Ohio and Miss Lathrop of Michigan, and to Mr Koch as well, for full and interesting reports of proceedings.]

### A Deserved Recognition

Considerable library advertising accrued to the St. Louis public library through a local paper advertising a contest for a prize of \$50 for an inscription for the new library building, meritorious enough to be accepted by the board. Considerable interest was manifested through all the newspapers and by the public generally. A committee of the board finally made choice of the inscription from the writings of F. M. Crunden, former librarian. Mr. Crunden's name will appear under the quotation, carved in the granite pediment above the main entrance of the building. The full inscription reads:

The Public Library of the City of St Louis.  
Erected for the Free Use of All Her Citizens.

Recorded thought is our chief heritage from the past, the most lasting legacy we can leave to the future. Books are the most enduring monument of man's achievements. Only through books can civilization become cumulative.

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.



### Library Meetings

**Massachusetts**—The seventy-fifth meeting of the Massachusetts library club was held at Gloucester, June 15-17, with an attendance of 135. An address of welcome was responded to by President Shaw of Worcester.

Miss Merchant gave an address at the opening meeting on "Gloucester in fact and fiction." It was a sketch of Gloucester's discovery and settlement with interesting anecdotes of the early days and of Gloucester in the time of the Revolution, finally contrasting old Gloucester and its quaint surroundings now lost, with the characteristics of the new city.

The second session was opened with a discussion of "Trustees, their duties and opportunities." Prof Z. W. Coombs of Worcester said that trustees should be responsible, interested, free from prejudice or favoritism, political or religious bias, and should regard public office as a public trust. He did not believe in self-perpetuating boards nor ex-officio members. Their duty is to represent the people at large, hear complaints, pass on matters of public concern, repairs in buildings, etc. Their chief duty is to select an expert librarian and look to him to shape the general policy, give him free swing in minor details of administration and hold him for results.

Miss Chandler of Lancaster confined her remarks to towns where the income was \$100 a year or less. The room should be kept clean and attractive and the trustees will have to keep in touch with the trend of library affairs to be of the greatest assistance to the librarian and see that everybody in the town is interested in the library. They should also keep a careful list of the sons and daughters of the town who have moved away, and encourage them to remember the home library with books or magazines or pictures. The trustees should visit the library as often as possible and attend library club meetings, above all keep in touch with the State library commission.

Gardner M. Jones of Salem spoke for the librarian and said that the trustees should get as good a librarian as pos-

sible, refer to his judgment in book purchases and back him up against the public. Disagreement between the librarian and assistant is sufficient reason for discharging the assistant, if the librarian be efficient. Trustees should visit the library often to give the librarian a chance to talk things over with them, should visit other libraries often and should resign when unable to attend to trustees' duties properly. There should not be too many meetings of the trustees if there be a good librarian, and these meetings will be well attended if the librarian keeps up the interest of the trustees.

Harold T. Dougherty of Pawtucket said the general criticism that can be made of trustees is that as a class they lack live, stirring, working enthusiasm, and seem to be controlled by a strong tendency toward conservatism. He urged greater enthusiasm and co-operation among the trustees and showed that generous library appropriation means civic economy. Mr Bolton of Boston emphasized the fact that a trustee should resign when his period of usefulness is over.

Leslie Hayford, field secretary of the North American civic league for immigrants, pointed out the great opportunity for service open to librarians in teaching adult foreigners civic usefulness. State Librarian Brigham of Rhode Island offered to send the list of the Rhode Island club on foreign books to any applicant.

Mr Hunting of Springfield gave an interesting talk on library bindings and a committee was appointed to consider the matter of special bindings for libraries.

Dr Eva March Tappan of Worcester, in discussing

### Reading for children

said: "If I were really driven to selecting a limited number of books for children, I believe that I should begin with poetry. Of course that *ignis fatuus*, the average child, would seldom read it. Why should he? Poetry was not meant to be read to one's self. It must be read aloud. There are story-telling hours in the libraries; might there not be also poetry-reading or poetry-reciting hours?

My ideal library would have stories upon stories, and then some more stories. Children like anything if only it is put into narrative form. I have seen a group of boys and girls listen with breathless interest to a little discourse on the fourth dimension of space, just because it was put into the form of a story. There must be books on science in the children's library, books about stars, plants, animals, and minerals, books on physics and chemistry. Children ought to read history, but it is the story-telling element in history that appeals to little folks. Here as in every story, whatever does not add something subtracts something, whatever does not help to sweep the story along from its beginning to its end is worse than useless. Myths and legends must come into the children's library, of course, and such old favorites as Red Riding Hood, Jack the Giant Killer, the tales of Grimm and of Andersen, and others. The stories of heroes are full of blood and battle, but the fighting is done to help someone in distress, to win gifts for faithful followers, or to free a people from disaster, almost never for the champion's own selfish ends or for his own pleasure.

"It is a bit humiliating perhaps, but one prominent reason why the stories of such writers as Miss Edgeworth, Mrs Barbauld, John Aiken and others, seem old fashioned is because of their atmosphere of obedience and of respect for the opinions of the older folk. Another reason is because the children in these tales are expected to think, while it is the present fashion to make everything easy for the child and even to do his thinking for him.

"There are several species of books that seem to me distinctly pernicious. One is of course the 'cheap dreadful,' the volume of wild and lurid adventures undertaken purely for foolhardiness. Another is the sort of book in which the misunderstood child is hero or heroine. And yet another is the kind in which the child sees the errors of its parents' behavior and either delivers moral lectures against it or endures it with a most exasperating

patience and sweetness, until the parent sees the error of his ways and bows humbly for instruction at the feet of the infant."

A letter from Miss Hooper of the Brookline public library suggested two amendments to the constitution:

1) That the chairman of the Massachusetts free library commission, and the state organizer, be made ex-officio members of the executive board of the club.

2) A revision limiting the membership of the club to those for whom and by whom it was originally formed, that is to the library profession, excluding persons whose only interest in library matters is of a commercial nature.

Mr Bolton said a good deal was debatable in the letter and moved that a committee be appointed to suggest amendments. Mr Bolton's motion was carried.

The afternoon was given up to an excursion and trolley trip around the Cape.

The evening session was opened by the reading of a tribute to Sam Walter Foss of Somerville:

The Massachusetts Library club mourns the loss of a former president, and a man for many years an active member, whose sunny nature and hearty good-fellowship enlivened the meetings, and whose good sense and fund of knowledge, deeper than book-lore, made his counsel of the greatest value to the association. His advice was always sane, his happy optimism and friendly disposition endeared him to all who were privileged to know Sam Walter Foss.

As he aptly expressed it in his own verse, he so lived

That other travelers following on

May find a gleam, and not a gloom,

May find their path a pleasant way,

A trail of music and of bloom.

At the evening meeting, James B. Connolly spun many delightful sea yarns about the Gloucester fishermen, relating many incidents of pathos, tenderness and courage.

Frederick N. Cooke spoke on the Boy Scout movement and in closing warned librarians against so-called Boy Scout magazines, as there is as yet no official publication of that sort.

Saturday morning the general subject was the "Great Out-of-Doors." Helen

A. Ball of Worcester spoke upon "Two aspects of bird study." Burton N. Gates talked upon "Possibilities in bee keeping, with suggestions for librarians." Dr Gates has made a classification of agricultural literature, which is an adaptation from Dewey. Xenophon D. Tingley of Gloucester spoke upon the "Flora of the sea and sands of the seashore," illustrating his talk with beautiful specimens of sea-moss and sands.

The following officers were elected:

President, Charles F. D. Belden, State librarian and chairman of the free public library commission, Boston; vice-presidents, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., trustee of the Boston athenæum; Harriet L. Matthews, librarian, public library, Lynn; Clarence S. Brigham, librarian American antiquarian society, Worcester; secretary, John Grant Moulton, librarian public library, Haverhill; treasurer, Etta L. Rabardy, Boston athenæum; recorder, Louise Prouty, West End branch, public library, Boston; ex-president, Robert K. Shaw, librarian, Public library, Worcester.

Committee on reinforced bindings:

Clarence W. Ayer, chairman, Ida F. Farrar, Alice M. Jordan, Louisa M. Hooper, Lyman P. Osborn.

Committee on revision of the constitution:

Charles K. Bolton, Gardner M. Jones, Harriet B. Sornborger.

**Pennsylvania**—The seventh annual meeting of the Northwestern Pennsylvania library association was held at Meadville, June 8-9, the members being the guests of the Library of Allegheny college. Dr Crawford, president of the college, gave a cordial welcome. The president of the association, Miss Sherman, responded.

Miss Monchow of Dunkirk, N. Y., gave a talk on the Circulating department in small libraries. Mrs Hard of Erie gave a paper full of practical suggestions actually carried out in Erie, her subject being the "Library and the community." An especially fine address was that by Dr F. C. Southworth, president of Meadville theological school, on "Henrik Ibsen and his message." At the close of the

meeting the librarians were entertained by Miss Rowley, the librarian of Allegheny college, and Miss McCracken, librarian of the Meadville city library.

The Friday morning session was held at the Meadville Theological school, where Librarian Walter C. Green was the host. He read the first paper, on the "Reference department." It contained many helpful suggestions and was followed by an interesting discussion. Miss McJunkin of Butler showed what could be done in supplying material in a small library where they cannot afford to bind their periodicals, in her address, "Care and use of clippings." Dr William A. Elliott of Allegheny college gave an inspiring address on "Helping students use the library."

A book symposium, conducted by Miss MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania free library commission, was opened by Miss Bacon's paper on "What makes a novel immoral?" The following novels were then discussed:

Works of Maurice Hewlett, by Miss Weiss of Warren.

Works of Eden Phillpotts, Miss Williams of Corry.

Thomas Hardy's *Tess*, Miss Steele of Bradford.

E. P. Roe, Miss Patterson of Youngstown, Ohio.

Jack London's *Call of the Wild* and *Iron Heel*, Miss Griest of Erie.

Daudet's *Works*, Miss Grumbine of Titusville.

A paper by Miss Hackett of New Castle outlined the work and growth of the public library of that city, which had been open six months.

The following officers were elected:

President, Susan Williams of Corry; vice-president, Carrie Monchow of Dunkirk, N. Y.

**Vermont**—The Vermont library association held its annual meeting, and the State board of library commissioners held its quarterly meeting in Montpelier, at the Kellogg-Hubbard library, on July 11-12.

At the association's business meeting, the reports of special interest were those from the second vice-presidents, who told how the libraries in their

counties were progressing and what were their successes and problems.

The round table with discussions considered "The library as a factor in education," "What the library means to men," "Library work of the Vermont State federation of women's clubs," led by the president of that body, and "Good books for libraries"; all with very interesting papers and talks. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Miss E. S. Lease, Montpelier; vice-president, Miss L. D. Cheney, Rutland; secretary-treasurer, Miss E. C. Hills, Lyndonville, and six second vice-presidents, each of whom have two or three counties in charge."

The Ladies' library league entertained the visitors with a delicious luncheon at the Country club, and generous hospitality through the two days' meeting. The library trustees and other citizens provided an automobile ride.

In the evening P. M. Meldon of Rutland gave an excellent address on Rudyard Kipling, illustrating with finely delivered quotations.

Wednesday morning the Board of library commissioners held a meeting, and considered these subjects: "Cultivating a taste for something besides fiction," "Liberal rules for borrowers," "Removing material no longer useful," "Vermont libraries and the State library," reports from the two Vermonters who attended the recent A. L. A. meeting, and "Commission work, old and new."

In the afternoon many visited the state house, and the State and Vermont historical society libraries, finishing the day with a picnic on the highest spot in the city, with a fine view.

A committee of five to answer technical questions were available before and after the meetings, thus serving partially in place of the omitted institute. In this omission Vermont and Wisconsin agreed.

The usual exhibit of the commission attracted many people on both days.

The 35 librarians, and as many more of the "general public" who attended, seemed much pleased with the intellectual (and other) entertainment.

R. W. WRIGHT,  
Secy. of the commission.

### Coming Meetings

There will be a joint meeting of the Indiana library trustees' association and the Indiana library association, November 8-9. In addition to the regular business of the meeting, there will be a college and reference librarians' round table, conducted by State Librarian Brown, a round table on library extension by Miss Swezey of East Chicago. The A. L. A. representative will be Secretary Utley. An address on "What librarians may do for the schools" will be given by Supervisor Himelick of Indianapolis. "What the schools can do for the library" will be the subject of a talk by Miss Ahern, editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

At a meeting of the trustees' section the following subject will be discussed:

The legal and moral requirements, restrictions and privileges of a trustee.

A round table discussion of the business side of library administration will treat of library hours, vacation, janitor service, fines, making library tax popular, secretary's duties, the librarian's part, board meetings, sending delegates to library meetings, library bids on orders.

A special address will be given on the "Comparative value to the community of the librarian and the school teacher."

### Illinois

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Illinois library association will be held at Joliet, Wednesday to Friday, Oct. 11 to 13, 1911. The association will be the guests of the Joliet public library, where the meetings will be held. The headquarters will be the Hobbs hotel, where early reservations should be made.

The program is being prepared and an

interesting meeting is promised. The A. L. A. representative will be J. I. Wyer, jr, ex-president, who will deliver an address on Thursday evening, October 12.

F. K. W. DRURY, Secy.

#### Kentucky

The fifth annual meeting of the Kentucky library association will be held at Berea, Ky., October 5-6. The following outline of proceedings is announced:

Helps for librarians, Fannie C. Rawson, secretary Kentucky library commission.

The Creed of the children's librarian, Adeline B. Zachert, Louisville.

The librarian and the poet, Prof. James W. Raine.

The library needs of the public school system, Prof McHenry Rhoads.

Book selection, Julia A. Robinson.

There will be a round table discussion of various library problems.

Entertainment features, including a reception and a climb of Indian Fort mountain, will be furnished by Berea college.

The cost of the trip from Louisville will be \$10.

#### California

The second annual convention of the librarians of the California county free libraries will be held at the State library, Sacramento, Oct. 10-14, 1911, under the provisions of section 10 of the County free library law.

#### Iowa

The Iowa library association will hold its annual meeting at Mason City, October 10-12, 1911.

#### A Call for a Meeting of Illinois Trustees

Harry Ainsworth of Moline, Ill., has issued a call for a meeting of the library trustees at the annual meeting of the State library association of Illinois at Joliet, October 11-13. It is desirable that there be an organization of library trustees of Illinois for the purpose of securing more uniform laws touching library matters in the state. A full attendance of trustees is urged.

#### American Library Institute

At least two meetings of the Institute annually are required by its constitution. The first one for 1911 was held at Pasadena, Cal., during the recent A. L. A. conference, with one session only. This was attended by 14 Fellows and 4 visitors; while 8 other Fellows and 7 of the A. L. A. council who were present at Pasadena (the latter having *ex-officio* rights in the Institute) did not attend the session in question.

The general subject for discussion at this meeting, as previously announced, was "The efficient business management of public libraries." President Bostwick presented an interesting and instructive paper containing summaries and statistical comparison of varying practices relative to the support and operation of many public libraries in this country. The paper was followed by general discussion, directed more particularly to the question of some possible plan for standardization of the statistics and work of libraries. The need of such was strongly felt.

A paper by Samuel H. Ranck made comparison of average volume cost of books bought by the Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library in 1910, and that for the 10 prior years as a whole; showing but a slight increase per volume in recent years. Librarians of the Buffalo, St Louis and Scranton public libraries, present at the meeting, expressed willingness to ascertain and report similar comparisons from the book purchases of their respective libraries.

Some informal discussion followed respecting the handling and keeping account of petit cash in libraries, and safeguards thereon, with mutual exchange of views and practice relative to same.

It did not prove practicable to hold another session of the Institute during the Pasadena conference, owing to conflicting demands of other bodies.

HENRY J. CARR, Secy.

A meeting is called for September 27-28 in New York City.



### A Library Lecture Course

The St. Louis public library has announced a series of free lectures to be given in branch library assembly rooms by members of the library staff during the coming season. The speakers with their subjects are:

Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, The making of a dictionary.

Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian, An American patriot.

K. J. Moody, reference librarian, The art impulse.

Effie L. Power, supervisor of work with children, The fight against yellow literature.

A. Diephuis, librarian of the Crunden branch, Evolution a half truth.

Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, chief of instruction department, subject not yet chosen.

### Interesting Things in Print

The *Raleigh News and Observer* of September 3 contains an extended account of the progress of the libraries of North Carolina, by Louis R. Wilson.

The Library and its facilities, is the title of a pamphlet, prepared by G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster Co., Boston, explaining the activities of his library.

A new feature in library reports is the fascinating drawings which are used to illustrate and decorate the report of an effective year's work, by Charles E. Rush, of the St. Joseph, Mo., public library.

"Book buying and book circulation in state institutions," by Miriam E. Carey, of the Minnesota library commission, is the last and best word on the subject. Miss Carey is, perhaps, the best authority in the country on library work in state institutions.

The Century company announce that among the additional material to appear in the new revision of the Century Dictionary, Cyclopedia and Atlas, which is coming out this autumn, are charts showing wages and cost of living, and also the immigration into the United States. Many novelties in the way of new illustrations and new departments are also promised.

### Library Schools

#### Carnegie library of Pittsburgh training school

Sarah C. N. Bogle has succeeded Frances J. Olcott as chief of the children's department and director of the training school. Miss Bogle prepared for Bryn Mawr at Miss Stevens's school in Germantown and taught in the school a short time. She spent a year in special work in the college in the University of Chicago, and was a student in the Drexel institute library school, 1903-04. She organized and built the library of Juniata college at Huntingdon, Pa., and was afterwards in charge of a branch of the Queens Borough public library. Since August, 1909, she has been librarian of the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

#### University of Chicago

The School of education, University of Chicago, offers a course in school library economics. It has been made a senior college course and admission to it is by completion of junior college work, graduation from normal school, two years of teaching in a well-organized graded or high school, or two years' service on the staff of an organized library. Credits are accepted from those institutions which are on the approved list of the University of Chicago. The school year begins the first of October, and is made up of three quarters of 12 weeks each. The autumn quarter provides for

- 1) School library economics. Instructor, Irene Warren.
- 2) Elementary genetic psychology. Dr F. M. Freeman.
- 3) Literature for children. Jessie Black.

#### Winter quarter:

- 1) School library economics. Miss Warren.
- 2) Children's literature and art of story telling. Mrs Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen.



## 3) Practical work.

(This work is done in the branches of the Chicago public library, School of education library, and settlement libraries on the South Side.)

## Spring quarter:

- 1) School library economics. Miss Warren.
- 2) Marginal educational activities. Dr J. F. Bobbitt.
- 3) Practice work.

In addition, there are special lectures from members of the faculty on various phases of children's literature. The aim of the course is to prepare librarians to supervise public library work with schools, organize and conduct children's rooms, organize and conduct high school libraries and normal school libraries. For further information concerning the work, inquiries should be sent to Irene Warren, librarian, School of education, University of Chicago.

**New York public library**

The vacancy in the faculty has now been filled by the appointment of Mary L. Sutliff as instructor in reference work, classification and bibliography. Miss Sutliff has been connected with the California state library and the New York state library school, and is well known as an excellent teacher. Miss Van Valkenburgh will conduct the fiction seminars.

The following have been secured as lecturers for the coming year, from the library staff:

Dr John S. Billings, director, on the History of the New York public library.

Wilberforce Eames, on Early printed books, and on the Use, value and handling of mss. in libraries.

Frank Weitenkampf, on Prints and on Book-illustration.

Adelaide Hasse, on U. S. documents, and on the Document series of foreign governments.

Dr C. C. Williamson, on the Literature of economics and sociology.

Axel Moth, on Danish and on Norwegian literature.

Herman Rosenthal, on Slavonic literatures.

E. H. Anderson, two lectures on Library administration, and one on Large library buildings.

Benjamin Adams, on Branch library buildings.

E. R. Perry, on the Classifications used in the reference department of the New York public library.

Harry Lydenburg, on the Special collections of the New York public library.

Annie Carroll Moore, on The Christmas spirit in libraries.

Anna Tyler, on Thanksgiving stories and bulletins.

The lectures on buildings and on foreign literatures will be supplemented by several from visiting lecturers, to be announced later.

MARY W. PLUMMER.

**St Louis school**

The summer school, conducted jointly by the Missouri library commission and the St Louis public library, completed its first six weeks' course, July 28. The course was intended primarily for Missouri librarians, six of whom besides 18 assistants in St Louis public library were admitted to it free of tuition. No effort was made to inform librarians in adjoining states of the facilities offered by the class, but one such librarian was admitted to it on special application. The class was conducted by Mrs Harriet P. Sawyer, chief of the instructional department of the St Louis public library, and by Miss Wales, secretary of the Missouri library commission, assisted by members of the St Louis public library staff. A special feature was made of instruction on children's books by Miss Power, of the St Louis staff, who gave a series of lectures on the subject. The forenoons were generally devoted to the technique of library work, and the afternoons to practice. On Satur-

day afternoons the class visited the various libraries of St. Louis, under competent guidance. The sessions of the class were held in the Cabanne branch of the library on Union blvd. There were no examinations for entrance and the class was open only to librarians or library assistants holding paid positions, or definitely appointed to such. To those doing satisfactory work and passing the final tests, a certificate of progress has been given.

#### New York state library

The following appointments to positions have been made during the summer:

Adams, Leta E., '09, head cataloger, University of Missouri library.

Benedict, Georgia, '12, assistant, Book selection section, New York state library.

Brown, Helen D., '11, assistant cataloger, John Crerar library, Chicago.

Carnegie, Elza K., '10-'11, assistant, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carter, Sylvester J., B.L.S., '11, reference librarian, Milwaukee public library.

Coulter, Edith M., B.L.S., '07, senior assistant in the reference department of the California university library.

Eliot, Ruth F., B.L.S., '11, assistant cataloger, University of Minnesota library.

Enright, Daisy M., '10-'11, librarian, Nutley (N. J.) public library.

Foote, Elizabeth L., B.L.S., '02, librarian in charge of the 125th St. branch of the New York public library.

Fordice, Frances, B.L.S., '11, organizer, St Albans (Vt.) public library.

Gamble, William B., '10-'11, chief, technology division, New York public library.

Johnsen, Marie E., '10-'11, assistant in cataloging department of the Cleveland public library.

Jones, Mildred K., '10-'11, assistant, Utica (N. Y.) public library.

Kelly, Frances K., '10-'11, assistant in the loan department, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Krausnick, Gertrude, '10-'11, assistant, Washington university library, St. Louis, Mo.

Leonard, Miriam E., '10-'11, assistant cataloger, Minneapolis public library.

Lewis, Margaret MacD., '10-'11, cataloger, Bishop Doane's private library, Albany.

McCauley, Pauline, '10-'11, first assistant, Wiley Ave. branch, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miller, Emily V. D., '10-'11, assistant, Minneapolis public library.

Mitchell, Sydney B., '03-'04, chief, order section, California university library, Berkeley.

Moore, Dora P., '06-'07, librarian's assistant, Colgate university library, Hamilton.

Mumford, Rosalie, '04, cataloger, Louisville (Ky.) public library.

Rhodes, Isabella K., B.L.S., '09, assistant, reference section, New York state library.

Rice, Paul N., '10-'11, assistant, reference department, Ohio state university library.

Smith, Bessie Sargeant, B.L.S., '07, acting director, Western Reserve university library school, Cleveland.

Tinkham, Mabel, '10-'11, cataloger and reference librarian, Gary (Ind.) public library.

Tompkins, Helen W., '10-'11, assistant, New York state library school.

Topping, Elizabeth R., '09-'10, assistant, library association, Portland, Ore.

Waterman, Lucy D., '07, cataloger, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### Pratt institute

For the first 10 years of its existence as a school with a regular faculty, the Pratt institute library school was an integral part of the Pratt institute free library, with Miss Plummer as librarian and director of the school. When Miss Plummer resigned from the librarianship in 1904, she retained the directorship of the library school, which was organized as an entirely independent department of the institute, in every way distinct from the library. This arrangement, while inevitable under the circumstances, the trustees felt would not be of permanent benefit, either to the school or to the library, and when recent events necessitated a change they felt that the time had come to reunite the school and the library. The organization thus effected, with Edward F. Stevens as librarian and director of the library department, and Josephine A. Rathbone as vice-director of the library school, brings the school into the same relation with the library as is found in the case of a majority of the library schools in the country. This new arrangement is a source of satisfaction to the faculty of the school and to the staff of the library, and will, we are sure, be a source of strength to the school.

In addition to the practical work which the students have in the several depart-

ments of our own library, an arrangement has been made by which the students are to have the benefit of experience in some of the branches of the Brooklyn public library. The school hopes also to have some lectures on branch and department administration from members of the Brooklyn public library staff.

The school is glad to announce the appointment of Harriet B. Gooch, Pratt '08, head of the catalog department and director of the training class of the Louisville public library, as instructor in cataloging, indexing and library records for the coming year.

#### Graduates

Katharine Dame, '00, in consequence of the New York State library fire, has been transferred from the school to the library staff, where she will have charge of the subject headings in the catalog. Miss Dame will retain only a short senior course in the school.

Ruth M. Wright, '03, has been appointed librarian of the Normal school at Tempe, Ariz.

Clara Bragg, '04, has been appointed librarian of the Davenport memorial library, Bath, N. Y.

Mrs Karen M. Jacobson, '05, has been made librarian of the State normal school, Monmouth, Ore., where she will have the opportunity of starting a regular library course for teachers.

Ethelwyn Gaston, '09, has been engaged to catalog the library of the *New York Times* and to be reference librarian to the staff.

#### Class of 1911

Commencement exercises were held June 15, when a class of 25 received their certificates. With the exception of two students who did not care for positions until the fall, the members of the class have all started work.

Effie A. Rieber of Bergen, Norway, who left at the end of the second term on account of the death of her father last year, was married in June to Dermot Mack of Bergen. Mrs Mack is to do

part time work in the Public library at Bergen this year.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE,  
Vice-Director.

#### Western Reserve university

Commencement week at the Western Reserve university was the week of June 11. On Monday, June 12, the faculty gave their annual luncheon to the class of '11 and the graduates. An unusually large number were present, including many of the out-of-town alumni and lecturers. It was a matter of much regret that on account of illness, Miss Whittlesey was unable to be present. In her absence President Thwing acted as toastmaster of the occasion, and introduced in turn Miss Mackenzie, '11, the president of the class; Miss Steele, '09, the newly elected president of the Alumni association; Mr Reese, '05, home on a visit from his library in Honolulu; Professor Root of Oberlin, a lecturer at the school; Dr Koch, of the University of Michigan library, and Dean Brett. The president made the announcement that Miss Whittlesey had been granted a leave of absence for the coming year, it being her Sabbatical year.

Preceding the luncheon the annual meeting of the Alumni association was held. Heretofore this meeting has been held at the time and place of the A. L. A. conference, but this year it was thought advisable to change it to commencement week in Cleveland, and the change was found to be very satisfactory, for it brought many more of the alumni. The class were given their certificates of graduation at the general university commencement exercises, held on Thursday, June 15. The speaker of the day was Rollo Ogden, editor of the *New York Evening Post*. The very much appreciated gift of the class of '11 to the school was a further addition to the tea service, originally presented by the class of '09. Examinations for entrance

were held Friday and Saturday, June 16-17.

The joint meeting of the Ohio library association and the Michigan library association, held this year at Cedar Point the first week of September, was well attended by both the faculty and alumni of Western Reserve. One of the features of particular interest was a Reserve dinner, at which 33 were present, including members from every class except one, many of the faculty and four guests, Professor Root, Miss Ahern, Miss Clatworthy and Bessie Sargeant Smith. Miss Steele, '09, president of the Alumni association, introduced the speaker of the evening, Dean Brett, who announced the appointment of Bessie Sargeant Smith, librarian of Carnegie West branch of the Cleveland public library, as acting director of the library school for the coming year during the absence of Miss Whitteley. In a most pleasing way Miss Smith accepted the appointment, and was given a very warm and enthusiastic reception by the alumni and friends of the school present.

An unusually large number of applicants took the entrance examinations in June, and the school will open on September 19 with as large an enrollment of students as the capacity allows.

#### Alumni notes

Martha Wilson, '05, has resigned her position as librarian of the Minnesota state library commission, to become supervisor of the school libraries, Minnesota department of public instruction, St Paul.

Helen Stearns, '05, has resigned her position as cataloger in the University of Wisconsin library, to become the librarian of the Minnesota state library commission.

Richard Lavell, '05, superintendent of branches and stations of the Minneapolis public library, has been promoted to the assistant librarianship of that library.

Mary Wallis, '06, has resigned her position as librarian in the Department of legislative reference at Baltimore, to become the librarian of the Western high school of that city.

Wilda Strong, '08, first assistant at the Alliance sub-branch of the Cleveland public library, has been granted a leave of absence in

order to spend the coming year in study at Simmons college.

Alice Morris, '10, has resigned her position as assistant cataloger in the State library at Columbus, to become cataloger at the Ohio Wesleyan university library.

Helen Beale, '10, has resigned her position as assistant at the St Clair branch of the Cleveland public library, to become an assistant in the Adelbert college and College for women libraries of the Western Reserve university.

Mabel Hawthorne, '11, has been appointed assistant in the University of Washington library at Seattle.

Vivien Mackenzie, '11, is to have charge of the records of the Housing and Tenement departments of the Cleveland Board of Health.

Elizabeth Richards, '11, has been appointed assistant in the reference and cataloging departments of the Cincinnati public library.

Marion Warner, '11, has been appointed assistant in the children's department of the Cincinnati public library.

Grace Windsor, '11, has been appointed first assistant in the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Elizabeth Cumings, '11, has been appointed temporary assistant at the Edgewater sub-branch of the Cleveland public library.

Emelia Wefel, '11, Marie Cahill, '11, and Helen Prouty, '11, of the Cleveland public library staff, have returned to their libraries.

### Summer Library Schools

#### Columbia university

The courses in library economy offered in the Columbia university summer session, July 5-16, were attended by 29 librarians. The three courses were as follows:

1) Bibliography; lectures and problems on reference books were given by Miss Mudge, reference librarian, Columbia university; lectures and problems on general and national bibliography, and on government documents, by Helen Rex Keller, Columbia university library; bibliographies of special subjects by professors of Columbia university, Franklin H. Giddings, George W. Botsford, Maurice A. Bigelow, Harold C. Brown, Paul Monroe, James Sullivan, Ashley H. Thorndike, R. L. Schuyler.

2) Administration; the administration of university and college libraries was given by Andrew Keogh, reference librarian, Yale university; the administration of the departments of a univer-

sity library by supervisors of departments of Columbia university library; the order department, by Ethel H. Budington; the catalog department, by Harriet B. Prescott; the book and the reader, by Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian; the administration of school libraries, by Gilbert O. Ward, supervisor of high school libraries, Cleveland, Ohio.

Visits were made to libraries, publishing houses and bindery.

3) Cataloging; classification, Miss Keller, instructor; Sara L. Kellogg, Columbia university library, reviser.

Special lectures were given on "The American publishers," "The bookseller and the librarian," by Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian to the School of philanthropy, New York city; "The publisher and the child's book," by Montrose J. Moses; Library architecture, by Edward R. Smith, librarian of the Avery library, Columbia university; Binding, by W. E. Rademaeker; Mending, by Miss Murray, supervisor of binding, New York public library; Maps, by Frederick C. Hicks; Colonial libraries, by Dr A. B. Keep.

#### Indiana

The summer school for librarians, conducted by the Public library commission of Indiana, was held at Earlham college, Richmond, June 28-August 8. A special feature of this year's course was a rural library extension symposium to which all the librarians of the state were invited. The speakers for that meeting were: W. M. Hepburn of Purdue university, who stated the problem and explained the library's relation to other country life movements; Carl H. Milam, of the Indiana commission, who summarized the work of rural library extension as it is being carried on in the different states; Julia W. Merrill, supervisor of branches in the Cincinnati public library, spoke of the extension work that is being done throughout Hamilton county by the Cincinnati library; Mary N. Baker, Elwood; Nannie W. Jayne, Alexandria, and Mrs. Elva T. Carter, Plainfield; all spoke of

the library extension work with the townships as the unit.

Mrs H. L. Elmendorf, president of the A. L. A., gave three addresses to the summer school. The children's right to poetry, Book elimination and The librarian's place and power.

Other special lecturers were Miss Ahern, editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Chicago; L. J. Bailey, librarian, public library, Gary; Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana state librarian; Miss Browning, librarian, public library, Indianapolis; Helen Davis, Indiana public library commission; J. P. Dunn, Indianapolis; Chalmers Hadley, librarian, public library, Denver, Colo.; Harlow Lindley, Earlham college, and Theresa Walter, Public library, Dayton, Ohio.

The regular instructors were Carl H. Milam and Miss Scott of the Public library commission; Miss F. R. Curtis, Illinois library school, and W. M. Hepburn, Purdue university.

An effort was made to have all members of the class read, before entering, Dana's Library primer, Bostwick's The American public library, and twelve children's books that are discussed in the course on work with children.

Ninety-three lectures were given during the six weeks: 20 on cataloging; 13 on administration; 12 on classification; 10 each on children's work, reference, and book selection; 12 on other technical subjects and six miscellaneous.

#### Michigan

Courses in library training were given in three of the state schools in Michigan, June-August, 1911. The one at Western State normal school, Kalamazoo, was made up of 22 students, the majority of whom were rural teachers, with one school superintendent and several grade teachers. The work was divided into two courses, the first including the use of books as tools, book selection, and reviews and discussions of the books in the children's library. The second was a technical course, including simple accessioning, classification and cataloging, adapted to school libraries. Spe-



cial lectures on children's books and reading were given by Miss Massee, of the Buffalo public library. Talks on the use of pictures, illustrated by a set from the State library, were given by Miss Balch, of the Art department of the Normal school.

There were 41 in the library class at Ferris institute, 23 of whom took the technical course. Special collections on nature study, school management, school hygiene, fairy tales and folklore were closely studied. Miss Massee gave a week of instruction in children's books and story telling, which was greatly appreciated. A collection of books and pictures was sent from the State library.

The six weeks' course in library methods, given in the Northern State normal school at Marquette, was taken by a class of 20. A number of collections were available, and complete lists of these collections were made and supplied to those not taking the course.

Framed pictures from the State library and also portfolios of unframed pictures were at the service of the students. Miss Massee, the children's librarian in the Buffalo public library, gave a course on children's literature, which was open to the Normal school as well as the class. Miss Spaulding, of the Art department, gave two lectures on pictures.

A considerably increased interest in this work among faculty and students is manifest from year to year.

#### Minnesota

The twelfth annual session of the Minnesota summer library school was held at the State university June 19-July 28, under the direction of the secretary of the commission, who also gave the lectures on administration and general topics of library interest. The instruction in cataloging, classification and allied subjects was given by Miss Carey, the commission organizer, and continued throughout the course. Miss Wilson, librarian of the commission, gave the lectures on book selection, reference work and bind-

ing and a talk on the school library. All instruction was supplemented by practice work, which was carefully revised. To meet the special needs of the various libraries represented, attention was given to the individual problems of each student, and the practice work in book selection and reference work included preparation of lists which will be immediately useful to the librarians in their own libraries. Special lectures were given by Miss Evans, chairman of the Minnesota commission on "Self-culture of the librarian;" by Miss van Buren, of the Mankato public library, on "Practical books for boys and girls," and the "Work of the library for civic improvement;" by Miss Ahern, editor of *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*, on "Some demands of librarianship" and "Business and personal relations."

Visits were made to the libraries of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and a Saturday excursion to Northfield on the Dan Patch electric line combined business with pleasure.

The Delta Gamma sorority house provided a home for instructors and students, and was the headquarters for social gatherings.

There were 22 students in attendance, including 6 librarians of small public libraries, 8 assistants in large libraries, 3 school librarians, 4 assistants in college libraries and one librarian of a special collection.

#### Ontario

A summer library school was held in Toronto, under the supervision of the Department of education of Ontario, and under the direction of Walter R. Nursey, inspector of libraries. The instructor in charge was Miss B. M. Dunham, A. B. The session lasted June 14-July 12, and covered the different phases of library work for small libraries, particularly work with children. Traveling libraries, library institutes, etc., received special attention.

#### Pennsylvania

A six weeks' course in library work was given under the auspices of the Free library commission at the Pennsylvania

State college. Anna A. MacDonald was the instructor in charge. Julia A. Hopkins of the Drexel institute library school and Helen G. Betterly, Children's librarian of the Osterhout library, Wilkes-Barre, assisted. Special lectures were given by Dr E. W. Runkle, librarian of State college; Gilbert D. Emerson, Philadelphia; State Librarian Montgomery; Robert P. Bliss, assistant secretary of the commission; Mary A. True, Foxburg; Caroline Burnite of Cleveland, and Mrs H. L. Elmendorf of Buffalo. Fifteen students were enrolled.

#### Wisconsin

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin library school association was held during the summer library conference, conducted by the Wisconsin commission. A dinner was given July 18 by the association to the members present and their guests, to the number of 35. Each of the five classes, since the school was organized, was represented by a number of the members. The association had as its guests; Mrs Elmendorf, Miss Ahern, Miss Elizabeth Smith of Syracuse, Mr. Legler, Mr. Rush of Missouri and members of the commission and library school staffs. Hon. W. H. Hatton, chairman of the Wisconsin commission, presided as toastmaster. The toast list was presented as an imitation of an *A. L. A. Booklist* page. The assigned titles were annotated by the speakers, after some very clever editing on the part of the toastmaster. The list was as follows:

#### Annotated titles from the W. L. S. Classlist

Edited by Senator W. H. Hatton

LEGLER, HENRY EDUARD. *The pilot*; ed. with notes 1906-09. Chic. Public library, 1909-date.

Excellent, as are all his works—from the *Leader*.

KINSLEY, LYDIA E. *The pathfinder*; dramatized during 1907. Janesville, Wis., public library, 1910-date.

Short, in the usual style of this writer—from *Daily Critic*.

DARLING, Mrs GRACE RATHBONE. *The blazed trail*; traveled in 1908. Menomonie, Wis. Stout institute, 1908-date.

Much food for thought and consideration—from the *Journal*.

THWAITES, REUBEN GOLD. *Through five administrations*. Madison, Wis., Historical society, 1907-11.

Inspiring autobiographical treatise—from the *Scientific News*.

HAHN, Mrs. KATHARINE (AMES). *Third degree*. Menomonie, Wis., Stout institute, 1909-date.

Clever, witty and entertaining—from the *Dramatic Times*.

DUDGEON, MATTHEW SIMPSON. *Great expectations* [for 1912]. Madison, Wis., Free library commission, 1909-date.

Scholarly articles, containing ambitious hopes for the future—from the *Daily Capitol*.

MINTON, MARIE. *Broad highway*; followed since 1910. Chic. extension work, 1910-11.

Bright and popular bit of fiction—from the *Social Mirror*.

COBB, GERTRUDE. *Turn of the road* [for 1911]. Madison, Wis., Free library, July, 1911.

A pleasing tale from a new author—from the *Class Ledger*.

ELMENDORF, Mrs THERESA (WEST). *Counsels by the way*. President of the A. L. A. 1912.

Sane and logical throughout—from the *Library Review*.

18 July, 1911.

At the business meeting of the association the following were elected and will act as officers for 1912: Hannah M. Lawrence, '10, of Buffalo, N. Y., president; Katherine A. Hahn, '09, of Menomonie, Wis., vice-president; Lucy L. Morgan, '11, of Madison, Wis., secretary; Helen D. Gorton, '07, of Escanaba, Mich., treasurer.

The reports of the various classes show an unusual number of successful workers in various parts of the library field and so far the record is without a single case of a failure.

The following graduates visited the school during the conference week: Class of 1907, Misses Allen, Angell, Gorton, Gregory, Hutchinson, Kinsley, Miner, Reynolds and Weil; Class of 1908, Mrs Darling, Misses Cully, Hyslop and Turvill; Class of 1909, Mrs Hahn, Misses Jones, Knowlton, and Watkins; Class of 1910, Misses Flower, Foland, Jackson and Minton, and Class of 1911, Misses Cobb, Dexter and Martin.

HELEN TURVILL, Secy.

## News from the Field

## East

Joseph L. Harrison, for some time librarian of the Athenæum library, Providence, R. I., has been elected librarian of the Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.

Mrs Kate Barney, for several years librarian of the public library of Springfield, Vt., has resigned her position, to take up work in the City library at Springfield, Mass.

Louise M. Carrington, for 37 years connected with the Beardsley library of Winsted, Conn., has resigned her position. She has filled every office of the Connecticut library association, except that of president.

The sum of \$10,000 to build a memorial library in Bridgeton, Me., was a bequest in the will of the late Nathan J. Davis of Somerville. He gave his books, also, to the library, and an endowment of several thousand dollars, the income of which is to be used to maintain a memorial library.

The Public library of Bridgeport, Conn., of 50,000 v., is being reorganized and recataloged under a force of assistants furnished by the Library Bureau. The rearrangement of the library, rebinding, classification, etc., are receiving special attention. The library has an exceedingly fine collection of technical books and a special catalog devoted to them will be issued shortly. The Burnham fund, a bequest to the library, renders it possible to make valuable additions to technical literature.

The annual report of the Silas Bronson library of Waterbury, Conn., shows a circulation of 208,624 v., of which 68,975 were sent through schools and branches. Of the expenditure of \$19,070, \$4200 was for books and periodicals, and \$9459 for salaries. A slight decrease in the use of books for home reading is noted, but it is probably due to the steady increase in the use of the new study room, which is provided with special shelves for the use of

clubs and societies. There has been a three-fold increase in the use of technical books in the past eight years. An information desk with a trained assistant in charge has been placed near the entrance to the open shelves.

The recent death of Nicholas Sheldon of Providence, R. I., for several years a trustee of the public library of that city, has caused the announcement of a gift to the library of \$10,000, quietly made by Mr Sheldon several weeks before his death. The donation, which is in the form of securities, is to be applied to the uses of the children's department, in which Mr Sheldon had long been greatly interested on account of the wide scope and admirable quality of its work, and will doubtless make possible a still greater extension of its privileges and usefulness.

## Central Atlantic

The first five annual reports of the Normal school library of Lock Haven, Pa., have been issued in one pamphlet, handsomely illustrated by exterior and interior views of the library.

Frederick C. Hicks was appointed assistant librarian at Columbia university July 1. Mr Hicks was formerly connected, at various times, with the Brooklyn public library, United States Naval War college library and with the Library of Congress. Last year he was superintendent of the reading rooms of Columbia university.

Mary L. Sutliff, head of the cataloging department of the State library of California, has resigned, to take a position in the Library school of New York state. Ida G. Munson will take charge of the cataloging for the present. Robert A. Campbell, Legislative reference librarian, has assumed the title of Deputy state librarian. This position was also held by Miss Sutliff.

The Wilmington Institute free library had an exhibit at the county fair which was held in the vicinity of Wilmington recently. A number of special lists were prepared and distributed at the fair, giving titles of books and mag-

azines in the Wilmington Institute free library. The following subjects were covered:

Textile fabrics, roads, painting, decorating and paper hanging, aer, canning and preserving, farming, poultry.

The Carnegie library of Pittsburgh has issued a debate index. This is taken from a card index kept in the reference department of the library.

A medallion portrait of C: Alex. Nelson, lately retired from the staff of the Columbia university library, was presented to the library June 2. The medallion was modeled by E. R. Smith, of the Avery library. It was presented by Professor Hamlin and accepted by President Butler on behalf of the University.

#### Central

Mary Lucas has been appointed librarian of the library of the Wesleyan university at Bloomington, Ill.

Ruth Knowlton, formerly assistant librarian at Oshkosh, Wis., has been appointed librarian at Clarinda, Iowa.

Lydia E. Dexter, for some time in charge of Park Branch No. 3, is no longer connected with the Chicago public library.

A list of 2800 titles of books in the St Louis public library by Catholic authors has been compiled by the Knights of Columbus of that city.

Isabelle Dubois, for some time connected with the Normal school library at New Paltz, N. Y., has been appointed librarian at Bluffton, Ind.

More than 7,000 v., comprising complete histories of all world's fairs and expositions, were presented to the Chicago public library by Harlow N. Higinbotham, who was president of the World's Columbian exposition.

Stella Lucas, well known in the library circles of Wisconsin in connection with the Mabel Tainter memorial library at Menomonie for the past 20 years, died July 28. For several years Miss Lucas was inspector of the Stout

system of traveling libraries in Wisconsin. She was highly esteemed as an efficient worker and a fine character.

The following additions have been made to the Ryerson library of the Art institute of Chicago in the past year: Books, 773; lantern slides, 1295; photographs, 16,058; pamphlets, 976; clipping file envelopes, 146. The circulation of books reached 7149, of lantern slides 13,429, photographs 2665.

Mary Ora Williams, librarian of the Cumminsville branch, Cincinnati, Ohio, has resigned her position there to become assistant organizer for the Public library commission of Indiana. Miss Williams was a student at Ohio Wesleyan university, and Butler college; is a graduate of the Wisconsin library school and has had experience in the Madison (Wis.), and the Cincinnati (O.) public libraries.

Martha Wilson, who has for the last three years been in charge of the traveling libraries for the Minnesota commission, has accepted the position of Supervisor of school libraries, under the Department of public instruction. The position was created by the last legislature, and its duties will comprise, first, the compilation of the catalog for school libraries, from which books purchased through state aid must be selected, and further, giving advice and assistance in the better development and use of school libraries.

Fortunately, Miss Wilson has not entirely severed her connection with the commission, but will still be connected with its staff as library visitor, and will visit public and traveling libraries in connection with her work for school libraries. It is hoped that this affiliation will promote closer co-operation between school and public library systems throughout the state.

During her three years of service for the commission, the reorganization of the traveling library department has been completed, and its reference work for study clubs and individual students has been greatly enlarged. She has also rendered most efficient service in

the summer school, and contributed much to all the work of the commission through her original personality and fine enthusiasm.

Helen J. Stearns, Western Reserve library school, '05, whose library experience has included reference work in the Cleveland public library, and in the Legislative reference department of the Wisconsin library commission, and cataloging in the University of Wisconsin library, has been appointed librarian of the traveling libraries, to succeed Miss Wilson, and began work with the commission August 1.

The thirty-third annual report of the Stephenson public library of Marinette, Wis., shows an increase of 900 in the number of borrowers, and an increase of 3704 in the number of books circulated. Nine hundred and thirty-two books were added, the entire number now being 12,531.

The librarian made 43 visits to schools. One hundred and twenty-three eighth grade pupils were instructed in the use of the card catalog, periodical indexes and reference books.

A branch was established which circulated 1600 books.

A new children's room has been partly fitted up, the shelving and cork carpet being in place. This is due to the generosity of a friend of the library.

The fortieth annual report of the Public library of Grand Rapids, Mich., records a circulation of 306,935 v., with 115,050 v. on the shelves. Visitors to exhibits, 64,089. Attendance at lectures, 13,968. Six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars was spent for books and \$1923 for current periodicals. Nearly all the receipts for the library's book fund are from penal and other fines. Last year the library received \$2000 from the general tax fund, this being only the second or third time in the history of the library that such money was received. The number of books added to the library was 8727, and 5889 borrowers' cards were issued during the year. The number of cards in force is 21,551. Receipts for the year, \$35,719. Expenditures, \$34,215.

### South

Florence Dillard, for several years assistant in the Public library of Lexington, Ky., has been elected librarian of that institution, to succeed the late Mary K. Bullitt.

Harriet B. Gooch, head of the cataloging department of the Louisville, Ky., public library since its organization, has resigned her position to join the faculty of the Pratt institute library school, where she will give instruction in cataloging.

Rosalie Munford has been appointed Miss Gooch's successor at Louisville.

The second annual report of the Public library of Talladega, Alabama, records a circulation of 17,025 v., with 3808 v. on the shelves, exclusive of government documents and pamphlets. There are 1180 card numbers. The library has extended its services to the county and finds the interest has increased so largely that it is hampered by the lack of sufficient means to carry on its work.

The governor of Texas vetoed an appropriation granted by the legislature to the Texas library and historical commission for 1911-13, thereby seriously crippling the work of the commission. It entirely prevents the commission from carrying out its most important function, that is, giving advice and assistance to the libraries over the state. The law is mandatory in directing the commission to give such advice, but there are no funds for carrying on the work. The veto of the funds for extending the quarters of the library is also a serious blow.

Julia T. Rankin, for 12 years connected with the Carnegie library of Atlanta, Ga., and for the past three years its librarian, has resigned her position, and will be married in November to Frank O. Foster.

Miss Rankin will be succeeded by Katherine H. Wooten, who has been assistant librarian under Miss Rankin and has been in the library 12 years. As librarian, Miss Wooten will be ex-



officio director of the Atlanta library school. Eloise Alexander will be assistant librarian and chief instructor in the library school. Mrs. Percival Sneed will be principal in charge of the school. Florence Bradley, a graduate of the school at present on the staff of the New York public library, has been added to the library staff.

#### West

C. W. Sumner has been elected librarian of the State library of North Dakota.

Arthur B. Smith of the University of California library has been elected librarian of the Kansas state agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

Prof. William Everett Jillson, for 19 years librarian of Doane college, Crete, Neb., has been granted a year's leave of absence. He expects to study library economy next year in Wisconsin university. Mr. Jillson was for three terms president of the Nebraska library association, and for 12 years president of the Library board of Crete.

#### Pacific coast

Alta L. Stansbury resigned her position as librarian of the Spokane public library, September 1. Her marriage to F. A. Sager of Chicago took place before her departure from Spokane.

George W. Fuller, who has served as a member of the Spokane library board for three years, has been appointed to succeed her.

Ernest R. Perry, for some time connected with the Astor library of New York, has been appointed librarian of the public library of Los Angeles. Mr. Perry is a graduate of Harvard and also of the New York state library school. He formerly lived in St. Louis. He was highly recommended by those who knew of his work.

The new library building at Hoquiam, Wash., was opened to the public August 25, with appropriate ceremonies. Prof. W. E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, was

the principal speaker. The building cost \$20,000, a gift of Mr. Carnegie, and is architecturally beautiful and at the same time admirably suited to library purposes. It is fitted throughout with the best Library Bureau fittings and furniture. The walls and ceiling are decorated to match in a tasteful manner. A bronze plate, acknowledging the gift of Mr. Carnegie, is placed on the wall of the main room. Many costly gifts have been made to the library by various clubs of the city—a beautiful mahogany clock, the gift of the Women's club, and a handsome brass jardiniere, presented by the Women's progressive club. A pair of handsome torch lights were presented by the Ladies' musical club, and two handsome pictures by the high school of the city.

The Provincial library of British Columbia is rejoicing over the acquisition of a collection of some 1800 v., in addition to priceless manuscripts, maps, charts and engravings, many of them of exceeding rarity, relating to the exploration of Canada west of Lake Superior. The collection is the result of 23 years' effort on the part of the learned collector, Hon. Justice Martin. It is particularly rich in material, relating to the Hudson's Bay Company and Oregon territory. It contains the original log of the ship, Imperial Eagle, which voyaged to the Northwest in 1787. The collection will be placed in a hall, which will be provided for it in the fine new fireproof library which is to be added to the parliament buildings at Victoria. This acquisition is due to the efforts of Librarian Scholefield, who carried on negotiations tirelessly and persistently until the collection was acquired.

The twenty-first annual report of the Public library of Pomona, Cal., shows an addition of 2591 v. during the past year, a circulation of 92,707, receipts \$10,373, and expenditures \$7198, of which \$1965 went for books and periodicals, \$571 for binding, and \$3815 for salaries. About 70 per cent

of the total population of Pomona are active members of the library.

During the year the California state documents have been cataloged, a collection of city charters has been made, and also a reference collection of early examples of children's books. Clippings have been gathered and arranged by subject in a vertical file. Under the superintendency of the librarian the high school library has been organized. The form of the monthly bulletin has been altered from that of an annotated catalog to that of a miniature literary magazine, composed of informal discussions of late acquisitions. With such evidences of life it is not surprising that the library has outgrown its building, and is hoping for larger quarters with increased accommodations in the near future.

#### Canada

A branch of the Toronto public library has been installed at the City hall. Its work will be to render available records and reports of city officials of Toronto and other cities, as well as the latest reports of municipal experts and specialists concerning problems similar to those with which Toronto is now occupied.

E. A. Hardy, secretary of the Ontario library association since its formation, has been given the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy by the Faculty of Education in Ontario. The thesis submitted was "The Public library; its place in our educational system." Mr Hardy has had several years' experience as a high school teacher and college principal and is at present master of history in Jarvis collegiate institute. Mr Hardy's thesis will be issued in book form.

#### Foreign

The thirteenth annual report of the Waterloo - with - Seaforth (England) public libraries records a circulation of 57,386 adult and 22,340 juvenile books; total, 79,726. Number of borrowers enrolled during the year, 1495; total number of borrowers, 2696. Approxi-

mate number of attendances in the reading rooms, 126,840; 537 v. were added; 940 soiled and worn books withdrawn; two books, value one shilling each, lost.

An exhibition of holiday literature was arranged for the summer months.

Ten popular lectures, including two for children, were given during the winter months; reading lists were compiled for each lecture; aggregate attendance, 3282; average, 328. Balance in hand lecture account, £29, 17s.

Application has been made to the Local Government Board for powers to extend the branch library.

A cabinet of nests and eggs of British birds was presented to the museum by the donor of the ornithological collection, Lieut.-Col. C. T. Echalaz. Classes from public and private schools have visited the museum for object lessons.

Expenditure: Salaries, £268, 15s.; newspapers and periodicals, £86, 16s.; books, £122, 19s.; bookbinding, £20, 3s.; lectures, £26, 5s.; establishment charges, £269, 13s.; total, £794, 12s.

The Cardiff public libraries held an exhibition of Bibles in celebration of the tercentenary of the King James version. There was a complete exhibit of all the English versions, including many exceedingly rare and some unique volumes. The exhibition proved exceedingly popular and attracted large numbers of visitors.

The annual report of the public library of Osaka, Japan, records: Additions to the library, by purchase, 4375 v.; by gift, 1064 v., making a total of 80,427 v. now in the library. The largest class is that of literature, 15,191, followed by general works, 11,420; history, 9819; philosophy, 6240; geography, 3588; biography, 3554.

The Woman's club of Concord, Mass., has started a movement to purchase and maintain as a permanent memorial to Louisa M. Alcott the Orchard house, where Miss Alcott wrote "Little women" and many of her stories.

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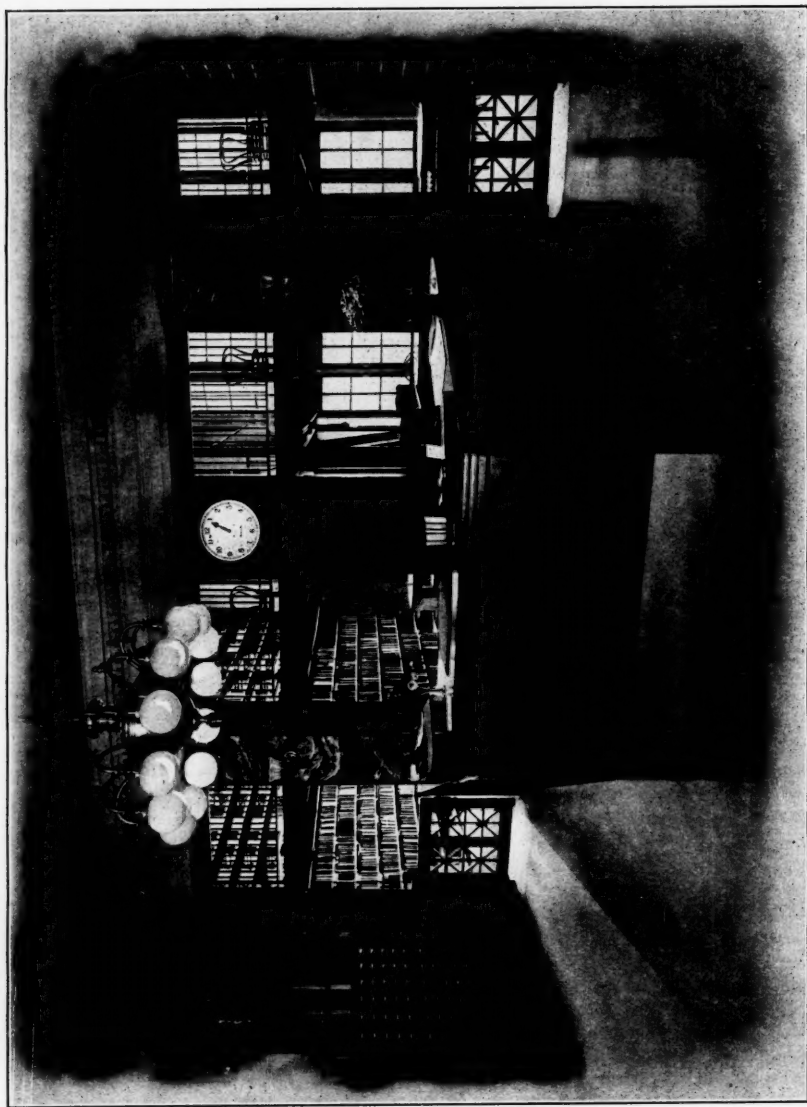
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